



# Hongkong Daily Press.

IF YOU  
Make Your Sight Normal  
YOUR HEALTH WILL  
BE IMPROVED.  
N. LAZARUS  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
11, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.

No. 19,343. 號參十四百三千九萬一第 日五拾月四年申庚 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 29TH, 1920. 陸拜禮 號廿月五年九國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**INTIMATIONS**  
**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 375 lbs net.  
In Bags 500 lbs net.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
48

**NOTICE.**  
Owing to the constant rise in  
first costs and the fall in exchange  
we are obliged to reduce our dis-  
counts to customers to Five per  
cent.

**CALDBECK,**  
**MACGREGOR & Co.**  
LIMITED.  
14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Telephone No. 76.

**CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!!**  
**CARTRIDGES!**  
**NEWLY ARRIVED.**  
**SPORTING CARTRIDGES.**  
12 10 and 20 bore. Loaded  
with E. C. Powder, a powder  
which gives universal satisfaction.  
**THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS**  
**AND AMMUNITION STORE,**  
Nos. 1-6, Beaconfield Arcade.  
62

**A LING & CO.**  
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Hongkong.  
**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS**  
**STORE.**  
GLASS ETCHING, STAIN-BOARD AND  
MIRROR MAKING.  
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.  
Photographic Goods of Every Description  
in Stock.  
Developing, Printing and Enlarging  
UNDER TAKEN.  
TELEPHONE 1219.  
63

**PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY**  
**LIMITED.**  
**TIME TABLE**  
**WEEK DAYS**  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes  
8.00 " to 9.30 " " " 10  
9.30 " to 11.00 " " " 15  
11.30 " to 12.30 p.m. " " 15  
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 " " " 10  
2.30 " to 5.00 " " " 15  
5.00 " to 8.00 " " " 10  
**NIGHT CARS**  
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes  
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes  
11.45 p.m.  
**SATURDAY**  
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.  
**SUNDAY**  
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes  
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m. " 10  
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " 15  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10  
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " 15  
5.30 " to 6.00 " " 10  
6.00 " to 6.30 " " 15  
6.30 " to 8.00 " " 10  
**NIGHT CARS**  
As on Week Days.  
**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,  
Des Voeux Road.  
Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars, not already full, running at the  
time stated in the Company's time-tables,  
but not for special cars can be obtained on  
application at the Company's Office. No  
Season ticket will be issued until payment  
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or  
by Cheque or Compro Order represent-  
ing Bank Notes.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

**TIME TABLE.**  
On and after THURSDAY, APRIL 22nd, 1920, until further Notice.  
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

| DOWN TRAINS               |                 |                        |              |                        |               |                         |               |               |               |               |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| STATIONS                  | No. 1. A. Local | No. 5. Through Express | No. 7. Local | No. 9. Through Express | No. 11. Local | No. 13. Through Express | No. 17. Local | No. 25. Local | No. 31. Local | No. 35. Local |
|                           | a.m.            | a.m.                   | a.m.         | a.m.                   | a.m.          | a.m.                    | p.m.          | p.m.          | p.m.          | p.m.          |
| CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep. | 7.30            | 8.40                   | 11.05        | 12.15                  | 2.30          | 3.40                    |               |               |               |               |
| SHEK LUO dep.             | 7.45            | 8.55                   | 11.20        | 12.30                  | 2.45          | 3.55                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 7.55            | 9.05                   | 11.30        | 12.40                  | 2.55          | 4.05                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 8.10            | 9.20                   | 11.45        | 12.55                  | 3.10          | 4.20                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 8.20            | 9.30                   | 12.00        | 13.10                  | 3.20          | 4.30                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 8.35            | 9.45                   | 12.15        | 13.25                  | 3.35          | 4.45                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 8.45            | 9.55                   | 12.25        | 13.35                  | 3.45          | 4.55                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 8.55            | 10.05                  | 12.35        | 13.45                  | 3.55          | 5.05                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 9.05            | 10.15                  | 12.45        | 13.55                  | 4.05          | 5.15                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 9.20            | 10.30                  | 12.55        | 14.05                  | 4.20          | 5.30                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 9.30            | 10.40                  | 13.05        | 14.15                  | 4.30          | 5.40                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 9.45            | 10.55                  | 13.15        | 14.25                  | 4.45          | 5.55                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 9.55            | 11.05                  | 13.25        | 14.35                  | 4.55          | 6.05                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 10.10           | 11.20                  | 13.40        | 14.50                  | 5.10          | 6.20                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 10.20           | 11.30                  | 13.50        | 15.00                  | 5.20          | 6.30                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 10.35           | 11.45                  | 14.05        | 15.15                  | 5.35          | 6.45                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 10.45           | 11.55                  | 14.15        | 15.25                  | 5.45          | 6.55                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 10.55           | 12.05                  | 14.25        | 15.35                  | 5.55          | 7.05                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 11.05           | 12.15                  | 14.35        | 15.45                  | 6.05          | 7.15                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 11.20           | 12.30                  | 14.50        | 16.00                  | 6.20          | 7.30                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 11.30           | 12.40                  | 15.00        | 16.10                  | 6.30          | 7.40                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 11.45           | 12.55                  | 15.15        | 16.25                  | 6.45          | 7.55                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 11.55           | 13.05                  | 15.25        | 16.35                  | 6.55          | 8.05                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 12.10           | 13.20                  | 15.40        | 16.50                  | 7.10          | 8.20                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 12.20           | 13.30                  | 15.50        | 17.00                  | 7.20          | 8.30                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 12.35           | 13.45                  | 16.05        | 17.15                  | 7.35          | 8.45                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 12.45           | 13.55                  | 16.15        | 17.25                  | 7.45          | 8.55                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 12.55           | 14.05                  | 16.25        | 17.35                  | 7.55          | 9.05                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 13.05           | 14.15                  | 16.35        | 17.45                  | 8.05          | 9.15                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 13.20           | 14.30                  | 16.50        | 18.00                  | 8.20          | 9.30                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 13.30           | 14.40                  | 17.00        | 18.10                  | 8.30          | 9.40                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 13.45           | 14.55                  | 17.15        | 18.25                  | 8.45          | 9.55                    |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 13.55           | 15.05                  | 17.25        | 18.35                  | 8.55          | 10.05                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 14.10           | 15.20                  | 17.40        | 18.50                  | 9.10          | 10.20                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 14.20           | 15.30                  | 17.50        | 19.00                  | 9.20          | 10.30                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 14.35           | 15.45                  | 18.05        | 19.15                  | 9.35          | 10.45                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 14.45           | 15.55                  | 18.15        | 19.25                  | 9.45          | 10.55                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 14.55           | 16.05                  | 18.25        | 19.35                  | 9.55          | 11.05                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 15.05           | 16.15                  | 18.35        | 19.45                  | 10.05         | 11.15                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 15.20           | 16.30                  | 18.50        | 20.00                  | 10.20         | 11.30                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 15.30           | 16.40                  | 19.00        | 20.10                  | 10.30         | 11.40                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 15.45           | 16.55                  | 19.15        | 20.25                  | 10.45         | 11.55                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 15.55           | 17.05                  | 19.25        | 20.35                  | 10.55         | 12.05                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 16.10           | 17.20                  | 19.40        | 20.50                  | 11.10         | 12.20                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 16.20           | 17.30                  | 19.50        | 21.00                  | 11.20         | 12.30                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 16.35           | 17.45                  | 20.05        | 21.15                  | 11.35         | 12.45                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 16.45           | 17.55                  | 20.15        | 21.25                  | 11.45         | 12.55                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 16.55           | 18.05                  | 20.25        | 21.35                  | 11.55         | 13.05                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 17.05           | 18.15                  | 20.35        | 21.45                  | 12.05         | 13.15                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 17.20           | 18.30                  | 20.50        | 22.00                  | 12.20         | 13.30                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 17.30           | 18.40                  | 21.00        | 22.10                  | 12.30         | 13.40                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 17.45           | 18.55                  | 21.15        | 22.25                  | 12.45         | 13.55                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 17.55           | 19.05                  | 21.25        | 22.35                  | 12.55         | 14.05                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 18.10           | 19.20                  | 21.40        | 22.50                  | 13.10         | 14.20                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 18.20           | 19.30                  | 21.50        | 23.00                  | 13.20         | 14.30                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 18.35           | 19.45                  | 22.05        | 23.15                  | 13.35         | 14.45                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 18.45           | 19.55                  | 22.15        | 23.25                  | 13.45         | 14.55                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 18.55           | 20.05                  | 22.25        | 23.35                  | 13.55         | 15.05                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 19.05           | 20.15                  | 22.35        | 23.45                  | 14.05         | 15.15                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 19.20           | 20.30                  | 22.50        | 24.00                  | 14.20         | 15.30                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 19.30           | 20.40                  | 23.00        | 24.10                  | 14.30         | 15.40                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 19.45           | 20.55                  | 23.15        | 24.25                  | 14.45         | 15.55                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 19.55           | 21.05                  | 23.25        | 24.35                  | 14.55         | 16.05                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 20.10           | 21.20                  | 23.40        | 24.50                  | 15.10         | 16.20                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 20.20           | 21.30                  | 23.50        | 25.00                  | 15.20         | 16.30                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 20.35           | 21.45                  | 24.05        | 25.15                  | 15.35         | 16.45                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 20.45           | 21.55                  | 24.15        | 25.25                  | 15.45         | 16.55                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 20.55           | 22.05                  | 24.25        | 25.35                  | 15.55         | 17.05                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 21.05           | 22.15                  | 24.35        | 25.45                  | 16.05         | 17.15                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 21.20           | 22.30                  | 24.50        | 26.00                  | 16.20         | 17.30                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 21.30           | 22.40                  | 25.00        | 26.10                  | 16.30         | 17.40                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 21.45           | 22.55                  | 25.15        | 26.25                  | 16.45         | 17.55                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 21.55           | 23.05                  | 25.25        | 26.35                  | 16.55         | 18.05                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 22.10           | 23.20                  | 25.40        | 26.50                  | 17.10         | 18.20                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 22.20           | 23.30                  | 25.50        | 27.00                  | 17.20         | 18.30                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 22.35           | 23.45                  | 26.05        | 27.15                  | 17.35         | 18.45                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 22.45           | 23.55                  | 26.15        | 27.25                  | 17.45         | 18.55                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 22.55           | 24.05                  | 26.25        | 27.35                  | 17.55         | 19.05                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 23.05           | 24.15                  | 26.35        | 27.45                  | 18.05         | 19.15                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 23.20           | 24.30                  | 26.50        | 28.00                  | 18.20         | 19.30                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 23.30           | 24.40                  | 27.00        | 28.10                  | 18.30         | 19.40                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 23.45           | 24.55                  | 27.15        | 28.25                  | 18.45         | 19.55                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 23.55           | 25.05                  | 27.25        | 28.35                  | 18.55         | 20.05                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 24.10           | 25.20                  | 27.40        | 28.50                  | 19.10         | 20.20                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 24.20           | 25.30                  | 27.50        | 29.00                  | 19.20         | 20.30                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 24.35           | 25.45                  | 28.05        | 29.15                  | 19.35         | 20.45                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 24.45           | 25.55                  | 28.15        | 29.25                  | 19.45         | 20.55                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 24.55           | 26.05                  | 28.25        | 29.35                  | 19.55         | 21.05                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 25.05           | 26.15                  | 28.35        | 29.45                  | 20.05         | 21.15                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 25.20           | 26.30                  | 28.50        | 30.00                  | 20.20         | 21.30                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 25.30           | 26.40                  | 29.00        | 30.10                  | 20.30         | 21.40                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 25.45           | 26.55                  | 29.15        | 30.25                  | 20.45         | 21.55                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 25.55           | 27.05                  | 29.25        | 30.35                  | 20.55         | 22.05                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 26.10           | 27.20                  | 29.40        | 30.50                  | 21.10         | 22.20                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 26.20           | 27.30                  | 29.50        | 31.00                  | 21.20         | 22.30                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 26.35           | 27.45                  | 30.05        | 31.15                  | 21.35         | 22.45                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 26.45           | 27.55                  | 30.15        | 31.25                  | 21.45         | 22.55                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 26.55           | 28.05                  | 30.25        | 31.35                  | 21.55         | 23.05                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 27.05           | 28.15                  | 30.35        | 31.45                  | 22.05         | 23.15                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 27.20           | 28.30                  | 30.50        | 32.00                  | 22.20         | 23.30                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 27.30           | 28.40                  | 31.00        | 32.10                  | 22.30         | 23.40                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 27.45           | 28.55                  | 31.15        | 32.25                  | 22.45         | 23.55                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 27.55           | 29.05                  | 31.25        | 32.35                  | 22.55         | 24.05                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 28.10           | 29.20                  | 31.40        | 32.50                  | 23.10         | 24.20                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 28.20           | 29.30                  | 31.50        | 33.00                  | 23.20         | 24.30                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 28.35           | 29.45                  | 32.05        | 33.15                  | 23.35         | 24.45                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 28.45           | 29.55                  | 32.15        | 33.25                  | 23.45         | 24.55                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 28.55           | 30.05                  | 32.25        | 33.35                  | 23.55         | 25.05                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 29.05           | 30.15                  | 32.35        | 33.45                  | 24.05         | 25.15                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 29.20           | 30.30                  | 32.50        | 34.00                  | 24.20         | 25.30                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 29.30           | 30.40                  | 33.00        | 34.10                  | 24.30         | 25.40                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 29.45           | 30.55                  | 33.15        | 34.25                  | 24.45         | 25.55                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 29.55           | 31.05                  | 33.25        | 34.35                  | 24.55         | 26.05                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 30.10           | 31.20                  | 33.40        | 34.50                  | 25.10         | 26.20                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 30.20           | 31.30                  | 33.50        | 35.00                  | 25.20         | 26.30                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 30.35           | 31.45                  | 34.05        | 35.15                  | 25.35         | 26.45                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 30.45           | 31.55                  | 34.15        | 35.25                  | 25.45         | 26.55                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 30.55           | 32.05                  | 34.25        | 35.35                  | 25.55         | 27.05                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 31.05           | 32.15                  | 34.35        | 35.45                  | 26.05         | 27.15                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 31.20           | 32.30                  | 34.50        | 36.00                  | 26.20         | 27.30                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 31.30           | 32.40                  | 35.00        | 36.10                  | 26.30         | 27.40                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 31.45           | 32.55                  | 35.15        | 36.25                  | 26.45         | 27.55                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 31.55           | 33.05                  | 35.25        | 36.35                  | 26.55         | 28.05                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 32.10           | 33.20                  | 35.40        | 36.50                  | 27.10         | 28.20                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 32.20           | 33.30                  | 35.50        | 37.00                  | 27.20         | 28.30                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 32.35           | 33.45                  | 36.05        | 37.15                  | 27.35         | 28.45                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 32.45           | 33.55                  | 36.15        | 37.25                  | 27.45         | 28.55                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 32.55           | 34.05                  | 36.25        | 37.35                  | 27.55         | 29.05                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 33.05           | 34.15                  | 36.35        | 37.45                  | 28.05         | 29.15                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 33.20           | 34.30                  | 36.50        | 38.00                  | 28.20         | 29.30                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 33.30           | 34.40                  | 37.00        | 38.10                  | 28.30         | 29.40                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 33.45           | 34.55                  | 37.15        | 38.25                  | 28.45         | 29.55                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 33.55           | 35.05                  | 37.25        | 38.35                  | 28.55         | 30.05                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 34.10           | 35.20                  | 37.40        | 38.50                  | 29.10         | 30.20                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 34.20           | 35.30                  | 37.50        | 39.00                  | 29.20         | 30.30                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 34.35           | 35.45                  | 38.05        | 39.15                  | 29.35         | 30.45                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long dep.            | 34.45           | 35.55                  | 38.15        | 39.25                  | 29.45         | 30.55                   |               |               |               |               |
| Yuen Long arr.            | 34.55           | 36.05                  | 38.25        | 39.35                  | 29.55         | 31.05                   |               |               |               |               |







## KING'S BIRTHDAY.

FLYING  
AT  
REPULSE BAY  
ON

Thursday, June 3rd,

Commencing 2.30



SAFETY: NO STUNTS.

The Macao Aerial Transport Company will give a demonstration, weather permitting, of plain and safe seaplane flying with—

FIVE MACHINES

at Repulse Bay on THURSDAY, JUNE 3RD, and on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY following, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M.

Passengers will be carried for short flights. Silver medallions and certificates of "My First Flight" will at a later date be given to all who participate.

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C. E. W. RICOU,

Managing Director.

Hongkong, May 29th, 1920.

## TO THE CLERK OF THE WEATHER.

Dear friend, I've known you for ages,  
I've sworn at you duly at times,  
Thereby filling pitiful pages  
With tearful but topical rhymes.  
I've cursed, dear old pal, as I mentioned,  
Though, may be, in language quite wrong.  
Perhaps, then, you were well-intentioned,  
But now it's too strong.

I don't mind a bit of a soaking  
When going ritual to bed,  
But o' mornings you sure are provoking,  
And I get most uncommonly fed  
When work—blessed thought!—is a' calling  
And there isn't a chair to be had.  
The prospect is simply appalling;  
You're really too bad.

And if you continue thus pouring,  
Day in and day out, I'm afraid  
I shall find your aquatic too boring.  
So I'll call camouflaged to my aid,  
And you'll see me contentedly chuckling,  
Though round me the rain-storms may swish,  
Disguised as a dear little duckling,  
Or a (good-looking) fish.

E. W. H.

JAPANESE IN SIBERIA.  
GENERAL OT'S DECLARATION.

General Ot, of the Japanese Expedition at Vladivostok, issued the following declaration on May 11th. The declaration is said to be the outcome of the proposal made by the representatives of the Bolsheviks in Siberia that apart from concluding peace, it was desirable for both the Bolsheviks and Japanese troops to define a certain territory which neither side shall invade.

"The Japanese Army have profound sympathy with the existing conditions of the Russians in the East Russian Territory, and far from entertaining any territorial ambitions, are most sincerely anxious for the early stabilization of the political situation, the restoration of order and for the relief of the distressed Russians."

"The Japanese operations in connection with the recent disturbance at Vladivostok were prompted by the sheer necessity of self-defence, since the dangerously undisciplined activity of the partisans subjected the Japanese troops to such oppression that the latter's existence was actually jeopardized. The Japanese Army cannot afford to overlook the appearance of any political body in the neighbourhood of Japanese interests with any ambitious plans to disturb the world's peace in disregard of the laws of humanity, since the Japanese interests in Manchuria and Korea would most certainly suffer in consequence."

"The transport of the Czechoslovaks is now rapidly drawing to an end. The Japanese troops, therefore, take pleasure in declaring that they will be quite ready to withdraw when the Far Eastern conditions in Russian territory—namely, Manchu and Korea—are freed from any menace, and the Japanese residents' lives and property are thus rendered entirely safe."

"The Japanese Army are just as anxious to respect the Russian popular will as to see the present Russian situation undergo such reassuring development as above mentioned. They have not the least intention of supporting the Russian minority in disregard of the popular wishes and thus aggravate the situation. It is the most sincere desire of the Japanese troops along with the Russian people, that the East Russian territory should form an autonomous administrative district under a Government that may best satisfy the people, and that the Russo-Japanese economic relations should be quickly re-established for the relief of the distressed Russians in East Siberia."

"For the realization of the above aims, the Russian troops in China should suspend their hostile operations against the Japanese troops, and a buffer state should be established in the hope of preventing possible collisions between the Japanese troops and the Bolsheviks advancing eastward from China. When these necessary steps are taken, it will be time for the realization of a self-governing body in the East Russian territory. The Japanese Army will not only refrain from interfering with such an autonomous Russian Government, but will withdraw with much ease and pleasure, provided the situation is so tranquillized as to justify the establishment of such a governing body. This is not only what the Japanese troops desire, but it is also the hope of the Japanese Government and people as well."

"While the Japanese Army has firmly convinced that the Russian people enthusiastically sharing above hopes and sentiments of the Japanese, they cannot but express their sincere regret at the recent outrages of the Russians in Nikolaevsk. Taking advantage of the inadequate strength of the local Japanese guards, the Russians besieged and annihilated the Japanese guards, and went even to the length of massacring the Japanese Consul and numbers of the innocent Japanese residents, in contempt of all Japanese authority, and prestige. This has naturally produced such indelible impressions on the Japanese, that the question is justly expected to require a special means of solution."

SLAVERY IN CHINA.  
A CHINESE STATEMENT.

In the *Canton Times* of yesterday is a communicated article signed "S.C.W." and bearing the general heading of "Some Differences of Ideas, between Foreigners and Chinese," in which the subject of Slavery is discussed. After briefly sketching the history of the Slavery from the beginning of time, the writer proceeds:—

Considering that a hundred years ago slavery was almost a universal custom, it is not surprising that it still exists in some places. The Chinese character for slave, *nu*, meant originally a convict, and the character *nei*, or slave-girl, meant a convict's daughter, such persons having forfeited their rights to freedom by misconduct, being adjudged to work for the State, which, by an easy transition of ideas, came to mean labour for the officials. The offspring of such persons were also considered to be slaves, until a servile class arose, which continued in dwindling numbers also to the end of the Manchu Dynasty.

"A relic of this custom may be seen in the mode of address used by high officials in the presence of their Emperor: 'Oh, King, live forever! Your slave—' etc. For practical purposes, however, the slave-trade in China is confined to a traffic in young girls. Almost every family which can afford to purchase girl-slaves possesses one or more of them. They are used not only to do housework, but form a private revenue or 'pin money' to the mistress of the house, for, as she buys them at the age of six or eight years for about a hundred dollars and maintains them out of the household expenditure, she sells them for some three hundred dollars when they reach a marriageable age, and appears to make a considerable cash profit. Needless to be without a slave-girl is barely respectable."

"The lot of such children depends very much on the temper and character of their owners, for there is no Chinese Children's Protection Society. General conditions may be described as normal, but, as one cannot condescend too much, it is rare indeed for the slave-girl to receive any parental affection."

There is, however, another branch of the traffic in girls which deserves considerable attention, and that is the 'Yellow Slavery,' an abominable system of enforced tyranny, ill-treatment and degradation, a life almost hopeless, and wholly ill-suited, wasted for the profits of others, a life deserving the most rigid boycott."

Sufficiently evil in itself, this system is the garbage heap that breeds many other crimes. So long as children are bought and sold, so long will kidnapping, child-stealing, abduction, and the underground traffic continue. Those who are too callous to care for the children of others endanger the safety of their own: mothers who employ slaves are setting up competitors for their marital crown. There is no subject in which the modern woman can distinguish herself more than in fighting for the liberty of the person of her sex by example, by persuasion, by combination. Daughters of Mammon, are you proud to belong to the sex that is sold? It is true that in 1911 the Provisional Government at Nanking almost touched immortality by declaring that all slaves and purchases of human beings should thenceforth be illegal, null and void, but in what pigeon-hole that ordinance now is, or what place it has in the world, is not known."

What is the state of slavery in Canton, the Home of the Constitution? Is not slavery prohibited by law, watched by the police, interpellated in Parliament, thundered at from high places, hated by all and banished to Hongkong? Oh, friends, let us put on our blinkers and swear that it does not exist!"

Barred credit societies in Manchuria, operating under the provincial Act of 1917, lent 2210,375 during the crop season of 1919 to over 2,000 farmers.

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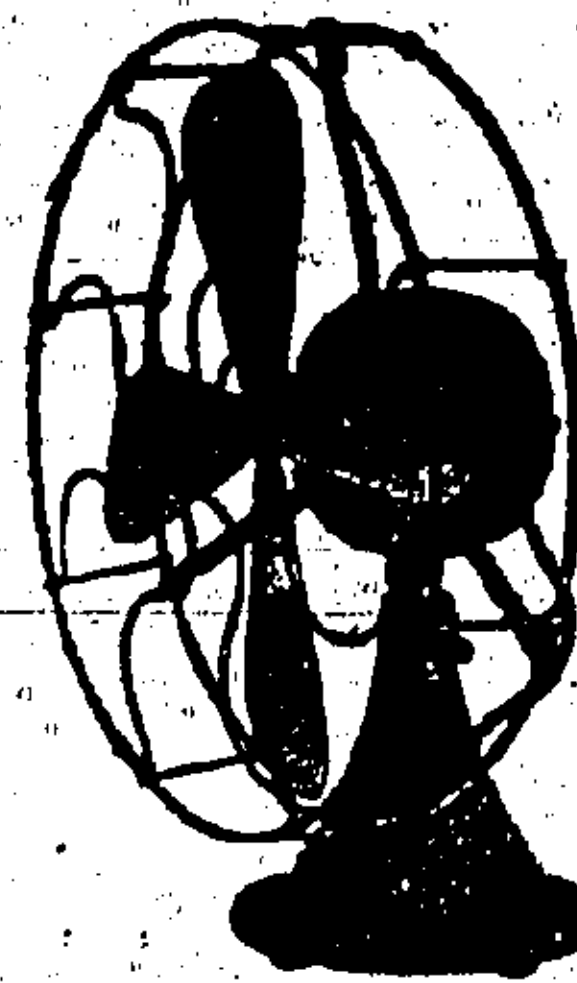
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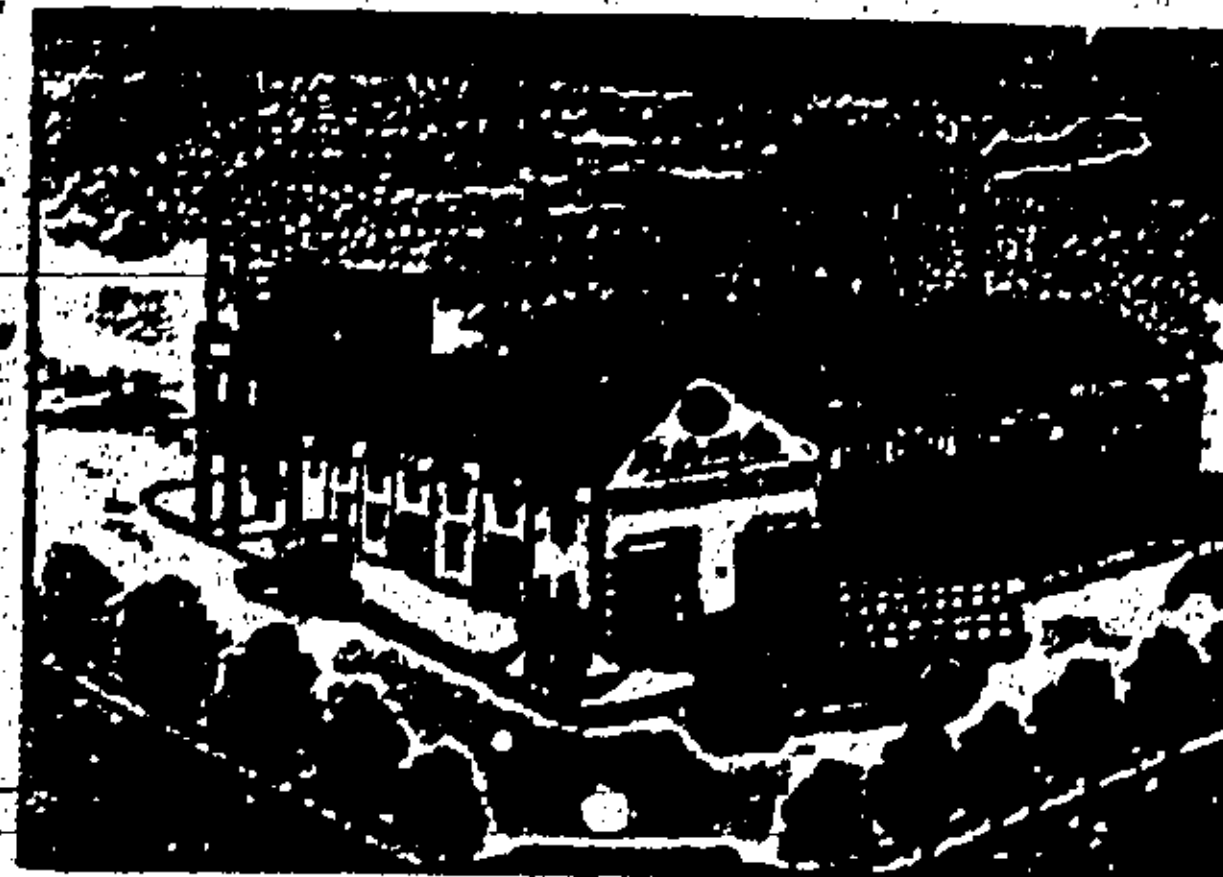
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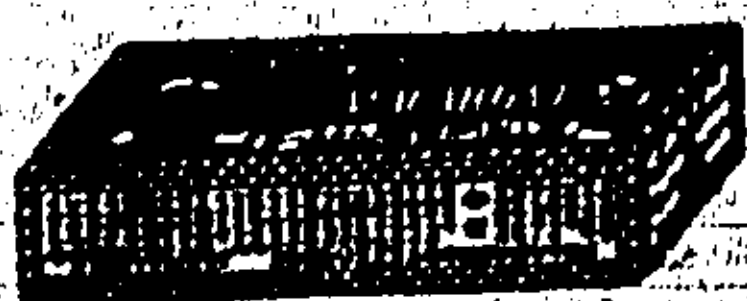
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### KWANTUNG'S FINANCES. DR. CHEN CHIN TAO'S OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK.

Mr. Chan Lin-pak entertained Mr. Wen Tung-yao and Dr. Chen Chin-tao, the two new Ministers of the Military Government to dinner, on the 20th inst. Among many prominent guests present were Mr. Yang, Civil Governor of Kwangtung, and Mr. Kung, Director of the Bureau of Finance.

Dr. Chen, who assumed the office of Minister of Finance in the Military Government on the 21st inst., discussed the financial condition of Kwangtung. In his opinion there is a bright financial future for Kwangtung than for any of the other provinces. While Minister of Finance at Peking in 1918, Dr. Chen found, on looking into the budgets and cash accounts of the various provinces, that Kwangtung, with all its outlay, had more than seven million dollars surplus from the income of that year, while Kiangsu and Szechuan had only two or three million dollars surplus each. On the other hand, Kwangsi was more one million dollars short and Yunnan double that deficit. The number of soldiers of Kwangtung was then about thirty thousand, including one division, two brigades and more than forty battalions of troops. Since the independence of the South-West, the soldiers in the province of Kwangtung had been increased to one hundred thousand in number—or seventy thousand more than in 1918. According to the latest complete military organization, every ten thousand soldiers required one million and eighty thousand dollars for their support each year (in Japan, every ten thousand soldiers required one million yen per annum). Now the addition of seventy thousand soldiers necessitated an increase of twelve million dollars a year. It was known, since its independence, the Kwangtung Government had derived from the salt revenue more than seven million dollars a year, and the gambling-house and the local lotteries offered a yearly increase of eight million dollars; thus these two sources of revenue yielded fifteen million dollars. A very careful investigation showed that of the salt consumed in the province four-tenths was smuggled out. In 1918 he consulted Sir Richard Dane on the subject and they came to the conclusion that an office should be established in Hongkong to co-operate with the British Government to stop smuggling. The British Government had signified its consent to this. If efficient methods were introduced, the salt revenue would certainly be increased to no less than ten million dollars. By adding to this sum the surplus of seven million dollars from the budget, a balance of twelve or thirteen million dollars would be left for the development of education and industry after meeting the expenditure on the increased military forces. At present a common form of corruption in Kwangtung was that the local officers, both civil and military, looted it over small divisions of land, levying taxes and spending them at their own discretion. In such a confused condition as the finance of the province was in now, no adjustment was possible, though in reality, Kwangtung was the wealthiest province of China. Although the military expenditure reached as much as ten million dollars a year, yet that was a trifle compared with that of the Peking Government, which in the third month of last year was more than ninety million dollars of military expenditure in arrears, and was now over one hundred million dollars in arrears. The Peking Government would fall without any outside pressure unless it could borrow. Looking back to the last year of the Tsing Dynasty and the time of the ex-President Yuan's monarchical movement, this statement would be found incontrovertible. Kwangtung was in an entirely different position, and that was the very reason why Kwangtung could play a great and important part in the constitutional history of the country. As for Yunnan, its deficiency amounted to over two million dollars in the year 1918. Since independence was declared it had every year deducted more than one million dollars of salt revenue for its own use, but the army had suddenly been enlarged to such an extent that the province could not avoid a financial crisis. When the military movement with the outer world, its financial embarrassment would be a hundred times greater than that of Kwangtung. On the point of finance, the constitutional provinces were exposing themselves to serious loss by quarrelling with each other. In conclusion Dr. Chen also referred to the question of the Customs surplus and the recent condition of South and North.

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### THE 75-CENT TIFFIN.

A correspondent writes:—At last it has come—a good tiffin in a pleasant, quiet room for 75 cents. The event is a welcome one from all points of view. Economically, it represents a well-directed blow at the tyranny of the dollar, which, as the North-China Daily News has for years maintained, is altogether too large a unit for daily monetary needs. All sorts of things are priced at a dollar simply because it is the unit and not because the commodity really costs that amount. If there were a smaller unit the price would be less and where dollars are now asked for—and obtained—nobody would dream of asking or paying so much. That everybody has done so for so long simply shows how readily mankind will pay toll to custom, surely the stupidest thing in the world to pay toll to. Sullivan (in Nanjing Road)—for it is there that the tiffin is to be had—are to be congratulated on their enterprise and deserve success. They give an excellent lunch, nicely served in a room tastefully arranged—and without that other accompanying tyranny of the high-price and over-heavy "tiffin," a band. Let us hope "Sullivan" will show Shanghai the road to a simpler and saner standard of life.

### FAILING TO CANCEL A STAMP. BANK COMPRADEORE FINED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. Tso Po In, compradore of the Aoid Banking Corporation, was summoned for failing to cancel the stamp on a receipt.

Mr. E. J. Grist, for the defence, stated that there was no doubt that the stamp had not been cancelled, but the section of the Ordinance under which his client was charged says "every person who being required by law to cancel." There was not a single word in the Hongkong Ordinance which made it obligatory on any person to cancel a stamp. The Ordinance was taken from the Home Act and was practically a reproduction, but the portion which made it obligatory on a person to cancel the stamp was, for some unknown reason, probably through inadvertence, omitted. The Home Act made it obligatory for the person who issued the receipt to cancel the stamp.

Mr. Smith: Who else is there to do it? You do not expect the Police or the Postal authorities to do it?

Mr. Grist: You cannot convict a man of doing something which the law does not compel him to do. You cannot convict a man of not cancelling the stamp when the law does not make it necessary for him to do it.

It was at this stage pointed out that there was another Ordinance, 14 of 1914, section 2, which made it obligatory on the person who issued a receipt to cancel the stamp.

Mr. Grist remarked that that must be an amended Ordinance, but that was not the one under which they were charged. He did not know that the Ordinance had been amended. He had nothing further to say as regards the law, but with regard to the circumstances, defendant was compradore of a bank and had no intention whatever of evading the payment of duty. In the hurry of the moment his clerks, for whom he was responsible, had not cancelled the stamp. He asked for a nominal penalty.

### EXCHANGE QUESTION IN INDIA.

#### FINANCIAL SITUATION CAUSES ANXIETY.

The export of capital continues on a very heavy scale, reports a Bombay wire of April 23rd. Foreign holders are parting with Indian securities in a wholesale basis. The Bombay Stock Exchange is heavily laden with shares. Investors are selling off Government securities to secure the heavy interest on the early 'over' of the shares. The whole of India is buying gold. It is reported that a large amount of gold is being smuggled into the country.

An early announcement of the amount and date of the gold tender is necessary to abate speculative activity, and prevent the spreading of wild rumours in the market.

There has been a moderate inquiry for silver from the Indian bazar, and it is believed by bullion dealers that this country will take approximately half a million per month at the present level of prices.

Some parties declare that the demand for silver is considerably reducing the rate of sterling exchange. The Government is selling eight millions Reverse Councils per month, and the silver enquiry to the extent of half a million per month cannot cause any material difference in the market rate of sterling exchange.

The financial situation is causing anxiety in conservative circles. The only palliative is the rapid and relentless raising of the bank rate, if the resources of the central institutions are to be conserved and trouble in the money market avoided.

### ROME TO RIO DE JANEIRO. ITALIAN AERIAL PROJECT.

The Italian Government will attempt an airship flight from Rome to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, next June. A 25-passenger dirigible has just been completed for the voyage and will make its trial in the spring.

The big bag will try to maintain a speed of 100 nautical miles an hour and complete its flight in 110 hours, Lieutenant-Colonel Guidoni of the Italian Air Service said. Construction of the dirigible was begun last June by the Italian State Aeronautics. It is 300 feet long and has four motors of 250 horsepower each. The weight of the craft is 34 tons, 10 of which are "useful load"—passengers, cargo, supplies and fuel.

Favourable winds are regarded as necessary for the long flight—about 5,500 nautical miles—and data already collected show that the month of June should provide winds from east to west for the journey, Lieutenant-Colonel Guidoni explained.

The Italian State Aeronautics are promoting many other air activities. Mail lines are being established all over Italy and between Italy and her North African colonies and islands in the Mediterranean. A regular mail route is now in operation between Rome and Milan. Lieutenant-Colonel Guidoni said, and an airship route from Rome to Sardinia, about 100 miles, has been laid out.

### KILLING A DOG. WILTSHIRE SOLDIER IN TROUBLE.

E. Bishop, a private in the Wiltshire Regiment, was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with unlawfully and maliciously killing a dog, the property of W. H. Graves of the R.A.M.C.

Mr. Smith: Had you any right to kill the dog?

Bishop: Not that I know of, Sir. Graves made several complaints that dogs were messing the verandahs and we had to kill our dogs. We then discovered Graves' dog doing the same thing and killed it. At the time we did not know who owned the dog. It appeared as if it had come out of a dog pound.

Graves: On the 11th instant my dog was killed by its brains being bashed out. It was missing for three hours and a friend pointed out Bishop as the man who had done away with my dog. He admitted it to me in front of two witnesses. He also told his commanding officer that he had killed other dogs.

Mr. Smith: You had no orders to kill dogs?

Bishop: No. Did you know where the dog came from?—I had no idea. It used to growl the whole night and wake us up.

Complainant said that the dog had never left the barrack. It was not a valuable dog.

Mr. Smith ordered Bishop to pay \$5 as compensation. Bishop said he would have no money till pay-day.

### ROW IN A BARBER'S SALOON.

#### NORWEGIAN SAILOR CREATES TROUBLE.

John Nelson, a Norwegian seaman, was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with assaulting a Japanese barber, living on the Praya East, on the 6th instant, and with being drunk and disorderly in Tai Wong Street on Thursday night.

A Japanese woman said that Nelson visited her saloon on May 8th at about 3 p.m. and said he wished to be shaved. As all her assistants were engaged, and there were other customers who had been in the saloon for some time to attend to, she asked him to wait. When one of her assistants became disengaged, defendant attempted to force the man to shave him. She interfered, whereupon defendant struck her in the face. She called for help and her husband came to her aid. Defendant gave the man a blow on the jaw which rendered him unconscious. Witness chased defendant who managed to make his escape. She reported the matter to the Police, but no arrest was made. Yesterday morning she identified defendant.

It was stated that defendant was found dancing and generally creating a disturbance on the public road. A crowd of street arabs had gathered round Nelson watching his antics.

Mr. Hutchison, who frequently had to order defendant to desist from interrupting, fined him \$10.

### A DISHONEST DICKSHA COOLIE.

#### "TOOK CARE OF THE MONEY."

A Chinese ricksha-coolie was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with stealing \$275, belonging to a Japanese.

The ricksha was engaged by complainant at West Point who proceeded in it to Spring Garden Lane. Asking the man to wait, the Japanese went into one of the houses and then found his money missing. He went back to the coolie and asked him if he had seen the money. The coolie replied in the negative, and was thereupon taken to the No. 7, Police Station. Here he was searched and \$200 were found wrapped up in his trouser leg and the other \$75 under the cushion of the vehicle.

Defendant, who said he was only taking care of the man's money, was sentenced to a month's hard labour.

### TO PREVENT HOARDING.

#### RICE SEIZED BY PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

The Philippine Government has seized all the rice in Manila to prevent hoarding by the dealers. From the 1st of June the Government has fixed the price at eight cents per pound, instead of the present price of six cents.

Reuter states that the Dutch Government has intimated that it will be represented on the approaching International Council on Finance.

### RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

There is a well-known story relating to the marriage of Queen Victoria which may be quoted in support of the mild little protest which "a more man" ventured to make in a letter to the Daily Press the other day against the title "The Ladies' League" for the organisation in the Colony which is to take the place of what I suppose we must now regard as the definite branch of the Ministering Children's League. The Archbishop of Canterbury had some qualms about referring to the Queen in the Marriage service as "this woman," and suggested a change to "this lady." The Queen vetoed the suggestion.

The duplication of names in a community frequently leads to embarrassing little contentions. How often has it happened, even in this Colony, that one Smith has received an appalling bunch of chits intended for another Smith, or one family of Joneses received flattering invitations to dinner intended for another family of that name. Hongkong has not a monopoly of such stories, of course, but it has its share. I am not going to state the locality of the following story—wild horses would not drag it from me. Let there be a guessing competition. Once upon a time, as the story-tellers say, a Colonial Governor, observing that a new member had been elected to the Legislative Council, gave instructions for the gentleman and his wife to be invited to dine at Government House. The A.D.C., not having an extended acquaintance with the residents of the Colony, glanced through the names of a Mr. and Mrs. Jones, recently inscribed, concluded that they must be the "Joneses" whom His Excellency desired to honour, and sent out the invitation at once. An acquaintance came in due course, and on the night of the dinner His Excellency, with all the gallantry that becomes a Governor, congratulated the lady sitting beside him upon her husband's election. It only then transpired that the guests were not the Hon. Mr. Jones and his wife, but the other "Joneses." Tabern! No doubt the gentleman whom it was intended to honour appreciated the compliment, though he missed his dinner!

Racing at Peking is evidently not exciting enough to keep everybody awake. I notice that among the Racing enthusiasts, present at Peking that a writer in a Northern paper expressed a desire to meet the following: (1) the genial Son of Man, who, after tiffin, went to sleep under the table, his head pillowed upon a teacake originally intended for human consumption; (2) the gentleman who awoke during the matinee race (the last race of the meeting) and said "My God, this must be the Champions!"

The "general post" which takes place so frequently in the Civil Service of the Colony is viewed with amused interest by the general public. Cadets are pitted off from one post to another reminding one of acrobats in a circus. Let me, as an illustration, trace the movements of but one of them since his return from Military service. He was first Deputy Registrar, then Second Magistrate, then Assistant Postmaster General, then Second Magistrate again and now it is reported that he is to become Superintendent of Imports and Exports—all in the space of a year. Can the Government show that these frequent changes were rendered necessary by the exigencies of the Service? It does not seem a practice which can make for efficiency.

As a general rule it is calculated to kill all initiative in a man. He is apt to take things as he finds them, and fears to interfere with a system, however inefficient he may deem it to be, lest before he has got a new system running he is packed off to another Department. There are, however, some super-conscious Civil Servants who are not deterred by such considerations. One such was recently transferred to a Department which had for the past three years been quietly—and no doubt ably—administered by another man. He straightway conceived the idea that his predecessor was one of the veriest fools in the Government, and with a new revolutionary time-worn method in a manner that, giving the subordinates sleepless nights, all this is very well in its way; it may improve the working of the Department or it may not. But if the head of that Department gets transferred to another there is nothing more likely—and the successor does not take kindly to the new methods, what is going to happen?

I am not exaggerating when I say that there is a widespread feeling of discontent regarding the revision of salaries in the Civil Service. We have read about it, grievances of the Police. Now it is the turn of the Sanitary Inspectors. I am told that they mean to petition His Excellency the Governor and then, if necessary, the Secretary of State in an endeavour to obtain what they feel are their just claims. They fail to see why the Police Inspectors should receive so much more than they. They get the Sanitary Inspectors to get two Chinese tickets and the Sanitary Inspectors before they can get to the first class. The Police do not take these to pass. The Sanitary Inspectors are of the opinion that they can contact with as much danger from feckless disease as the Police Inspectors from armed robbers. Most of them have grown grey in the service, and the cost of living what it is to-day, it would be a great disappointment to have to tell that their disappointment over the result of the revision of the salaries is great.

In my last notes in which I had a comment on the figure the Government is expecting to get for the site of the Post Office and Supreme Court, the latter discounted the astonishment of the public by omitting a cypher. The price works out at \$1,250,000. The expectations are realised—the price should be over two million dollars.

ROBERT R.



HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.  
A STUDENT'S ATTACK.

We have received the following communication from a Student of the Hongkong University. In view of the damaging nature of the allegations it contains, we thought it advisable to convey the gist of it orally to the University authorities in order that their explanation may appear at the same time. We withheld the publication of the article for a day, to allow time for reply, which, however, has not been forthcoming as an official statement, but we are able to give in the adjoining columns from the pen of Professor Middleton Smith, Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, an account of the prospects of the University which may serve to correct some of the misapprehensions which prevail.

## THE CHARGE.

During the last few days there has been much discussion in the University Council. Various rumours have reached the students, but no information has been given officially to them although the decisions that are being made concern them so vitally. From reliable sources they have learned that three professors have resigned, or, rather, been requested to do so—the professors of English, Education and International Law.

These gentlemen are all of the Faculty of Arts. With their resignation this Faculty will have only one professor, that of Political Economy. So far as we are aware, no other Faculty has been affected in the matter of staff.

Doubtless the University authorities are alive to the necessity of retrenching. But they are extremely unfair, to say the least, to the Faculty of Arts. Why should they cut down the expenditure at the expense of this Faculty? Its members exceed those of the other Faculties. Besides, it has always been understood that the three Faculties were on an equal footing. If the University has to retrograde, all the Faculties should do so.

Are four professors too many for a Faculty? Do the authorities suppose that one is more than enough? Let them think of any other University. Will a Faculty be recognised as a Faculty when there is only one professor?

Should they carry out their intention, the Faculty of Arts will not be what it professes to be. The University will be no more than a secondary school, so far as the Arts are concerned. Yet what has been promised to the students? That the standard of the London University is aimed at by the University of Hongkong and its whole organisation has been planned to this end.

The standard of examinations in the past may have been equal to that of London, but can as much be said of the teaching? Does the London University take in lecturers who hail from the staff of common schools and know no more of their subject than the students themselves? Yet our University did and still does.

In the past the Faculty of Arts received the least attention and the Staff was miserably inadequate. With the coming of a bigger and more efficient staff the prospects looked brighter, but now they are darker than they have ever been before. Before the staff is complete, it is cut down; before the new influence is felt, it is withdrawn.

If the Faculty must needs be cut down so much, is it not more advisable to cut down completely? One wonders what kind of students the mutilated Faculty will turn out. Equal to those of our Schools? They will, indeed, bring credit upon their *alma mater*.

The University offers marvellous opportunities to students on paper. They are guaranteed an education equal to that of London. They are promised a degree worth one from an English University. Everything is painted in bright colours, and when they come in, behold, one professor in the Faculty of Arts!

Let those to whom the affairs of the University are entrusted think before they take any steps prejudicial to the welfare of the University or any part of it. Efficiency must be maintained in the Faculty of Arts. If the alternatives are a lowering of the standard and extinction of the Faculty, the latter is far more preferable.

Should they insist on carrying out their pernicious schemes, let them think a minute of the consequences. Will students remain in an institution that offers a course stretching over four long years the standard of which is not that of a University course and a degree which cannot but excite mirth and derision?

Another correspondent, using the pseudonym "E.Y.E.S." writes:

With regard to your report of an interview with the Registrar of the University regarding the resignation of Professor Wright and Brayshaw, am I to understand that this is not the result of any contemplated scheme of retrenchment, but merely of their own free will?

Any reasonable person knows that for every effect there must be a cause, and for every act, a motive. In this case there must be some reasonable reason for their sudden and unexpected resignation.

Can it be the tropical climate which they have endured for seven years? Can it be the rowdiness of the Arts Students, who have hitherto remained quiet?

Or can it be the cancellation of the "Chair", which is at present a widespread rumour?

To prevent any misunderstanding, will those who know kindly enlighten us?

AFTER EIGHT YEARS.  
THE PROSPECTS OF THE  
UNIVERSITY.

[BY PROFESSOR MIDDLETON SMITH.]

Various unfounded rumours have been circulating in the Colony during the last few days concerning the University. Perhaps that was inevitable after the announcement in the *Gazette* concerning a Commission. But it may be excusable for one who has unofficially written so much about this local institution during the last eight years to state a case unofficially, for calm consideration.

There is a homely proverb which says that "when poverty comes in at the door, love flies out of the window." The reasons which have led up to the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the working of the local University are, as is well known, connected with finance. There is not poverty at the University; there is a handsome revenue assured and good prospects; but this is a time when sympathy and financial help are needed as expenditure has exceeded income.

It is quite useless to attempt to go over the facts which have led up to the present position of affairs. It is certain that, in the past, as now, everyone who held any official position in the University has acted with the most sincere motives for the good of the whole institution.

## THE TROUBLE AT HOME.

At the present time there are several British Universities suffering for various reasons, from financial difficulties. They are not in a state of poverty, but they need money badly. None of these institutions is perfect, but they have all done useful work. If they can persuade people to supply money they can continue their old activities. If they can persuade people to give much money, they will be able to extend their activities. If they can obtain no additional income they must either curtail their activities or indulge in unsound finance, the result of which may easily mean a complete cessation of their existence.

In common with other British Universities, the University of Hongkong is, at present, in the unfortunate position of needing money. It always has needed money, from the day that the first lecture was delivered within its walls. It is only right and proper to add that it has found generous donors. It would be a great relief to hear of others just now. But even if there were available no further funds it would still be possible to keep the light-house lit up. The intensity of the beams of light must depend, of course, upon the quantity of oil provided. But wise light-housekeepers watch carefully the quantity of oil available. It is much better to have a beam of light which carries a distance less than we hoped, than to have no light at all. In actual fact the light was never burning more brightly than just at present.

## THE BEGINNING.

If we remember the state of affairs only eight years ago—June, 1912—we may find, not only a little consolation but even a certain amount of satisfaction in what has been accomplished. Then it had been decided to open the University with two Faculties only—Medicine and Engineering. The revenue from endowments in those days was very much less than it is to-day. It is quite useless to cavil as to whether it would have been better to have had Faculties of Music and Theology instead of Medicine and Engineering. There was the fact. The University authorities, doubtless for very good reasons, decided upon Medicine and Engineering. But they held out a hope that, when these Faculties had been firmly established, it would be possible to create other Faculties, including those of Science and Arts.

In following this plan they practically followed the example of the provincial Universities of Great Britain; the pattern before the eyes of the founders of the University of Hongkong. All these modern centres of learning commenced in quite a humble way as schools of science or technology, and gradually expanded until they were able to extend the curricula and include such very desirable subjects as are generally known as the Humanities.

In the University of Hongkong we have been, perhaps, rather more fortunate than those pioneer institutions in England. We have expanded more rapidly. Before we had gained any experience about the cost of supplying an education of a University type for the two Faculties, Medicine and Engineering, our enthusiastic friends persuaded us to commit ourselves to the expense of another Faculty. They were very sincere; they gave splendid proofs of their earnestness by guaranteeing, for a period of five years, a sum of

\$10,000 per annum. Even they, for all their enthusiasm, could not have supposed that there would have been, within seven years, such a numerous staff as is now engaged at the University.

At that time I was not afraid of a deficit in any annual budget of any public institution, always provided that the deficit is not out of all proportion to income. But I was anxious, I still am anxious, that all the different courses of Faculties in the University should be efficient. It would have been much better to have been content with the old Hongkong College of Medicine, and to have made that really an efficient school for training doctors, than to have also created schools of Mining, Music or other subjects. I am convinced that the three Faculties of Medicine, Engineering and Arts have a staff sufficient to make them efficient next year. Of course we should all like to see a larger staff in each Faculty. We can only have that if there is money to pay for it.

Here let me say at once that I am convinced that in the past some of those in authority had great anxieties in connection with the financial problems of the University. They must have realised that the costs of the work in connection with Medicine and Engineering undertaken by the original founders and the new course in Arts would tax the resources of the University coffers very much. They were ceaseless in their efforts to increase the revenue.

## UNPLEASANT FACTS.

For twenty years I have lectured in British Universities—not technical Schools—and for twenty years I have, in such scant leisure as has come to me, been a "garret student" of English literature, history and economics. But I remember that the British have been successful in building up a great Empire and civilisation, not only because of the inspiration of a great literature, but because of a shrewd, practical sense which, for want of a better word, we call common-sense. It is that which enables the banker with his seven per cent. to drive the earl out of his castle. I suppose it is that which has enabled the British to build up this remarkable Colony of Hongkong. It is almost a religion with the British that you must keep your expenditure within your income. In that matter Universities may be a little unorthodox. But there are limits to unorthodoxy. And it is a sub-religion with some of us that you must face facts.

In requesting that a Commission should be appointed to investigate the finances and the working of the University the Authorities acted in a manner for which everyone who has the interest of the University at heart should be grateful. The true friends of education and the true believers in high ideals will do nothing, say nothing, to hamper the work of the authorities at this juncture. Above all else, they will do nothing, say nothing, to give the impression that the University has failed. It has not failed; it has succeeded beyond the wildest hopes of those of us who have served it for nearly eight years. This is a time of trial, but it is at such periods that the acid test is applied which reveals friends and foes. There can be failure due to one cause—disloyalty. Financial embarrassments can, with time and care and energy, be overcome. But if the graduates, the undergraduates, or the past friends of the University now turn and attempt to destroy, however good their motives, then indeed there will be proof that the University has failed. After all, the true test of education is the character which it moulds. In the English public schools and Universities there are, goodness only knows how many obvious defects. But there is one great triumph, which has been largely instrumental in building up the British Empire. It is the creation of a tradition of loyalty. There can be nothing more disloyal to the staff and to the University as a whole, at this juncture, than to circulate idle rumours or malicious canards. And here let me say at once that this view is shared by every responsible person connected with the University. In 1800 the majority in the British Parliament expressed itself by the blunt language of Mr. Fuller in the House of Commons. "If you do not like the country, you can leave it."

Let us have done with petty cavils and crude criticisms of an institution which needs every help possible. Nobody likes retrenchment, either personal or national. Many of us feel disappointed when we see no immediate prospects of further rapid development. But, after all, if we have our financial difficulties, we have assets which are too valuable to be expressed in terms of money. We have had eight years of experience. We have some honest

friends. We have the possibility of a very useful future, unless we are crabbed by possibly well-meaning, but certainly biased, critics. We are practically sure of further financial support if we can convince this impartial body, the Commission, that we shall spend the money wisely. Let the Colony be true to the old British tradition and "play the game." Let it not attempt to prejudice individuals or an institution when an impartial enquiry is being held.

So far as I am able to find out, the following is the staff available for work in the University next year. For medical students, 3 full-time Professors, one full-time lecturer, and five part-time lecturers—total 11. In Engineering there will be 3 full-time Professors (two, in addition, will be on leave) and either four or five full-time lecturers—total 8. In Arts there will be 3 Professors (one, in addition, on leave), eight full-time lecturers and two full-time (English) tutors—total 13. In all these figures, Professors or lecturers in subjects, such as Mathematics or Physics, common to more than one Faculty, have been included.

In the minds of some of my Chinese friends there seems to be some confusion concerning the meaning of the word "Professor." They apparently think that unless a teacher has secured the title he is not worthy of respect. That is altogether wrong. I remember that the most competent teacher on the staff of the University of Birmingham was a gentleman who was head of the department for the training of teachers. It has more students than any other department in that University. But the head of it was not a Professor, but a lecturer. In actual fact there should be Professors only when there are endowed chairs. All of us connected with the University are anxious to help the students, but there must be discipline. If a student has any particular grievance the Dean of his Faculty is always willing to hear him. The Dean can, and will, deal with the problem in the best possible way. All of us have personal grievances. But in our efforts to remedy them we must not be disloyal.

There are two ways in which any particular department of Faculty of the University may be wrecked. One is by the incompetence of the Staff. The other is by the disloyalty of the students. I am convinced that in the University of Hongkong, there are competent members of the staff in all Faculties. I am certain that if only they are left alone, and not embarrassed by anonymous correspondents, they are so competent that they will make out a good case to the Commission whose members will judge it impartially. I am also certain that there are many loyal students.

Amongst my Chinese friends are old students who were under me in the University of London sixteen years ago, as well as old and present students of the University of Hongkong who have been here during the last eight years. I have often told them how much I admire the Chinese traditions of respect for age and teachers. I have noticed with distress, the tendency of the Western-trained student class in China to disregard those fine traditions. We all have our own different ideas about education. My own include a belief that every University student should be encouraged to love literature so that he may find an inspiration for any work which it is his lot to do. But he must not, as did the Germans, think that literature is above morality.

I cannot, and I will not, enter into a newspaper controversy on matters which are *sub judice*. But I have sufficient faith in the British and the Chinese to believe two things. One is that whatever the findings of the Commission may be it will maintain the reputation for justice which this Colony rightly prizes beyond all else. The other is that in the future as in the past, the Chinese in the great majority, will show their practical appreciation of the efforts being made to introduce to them Western learning by supporting the University financially and in every other possible way.

## AN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Chinese youth, when charged with attempting to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a chopper, told the Magistrate that he had been sick and was not responsible for his actions. He cut his throat and then crawled into bed where he was found by the Police lying in a pool of blood. A relative promised to send the man back to the country and the Magistrate bound him over in \$50 to be of good behavior for six months.

Mr. Martin, Premier of Saskatchewan, is opposed to the proposal to give the Canadian Dominion power to amend its own Constitution.

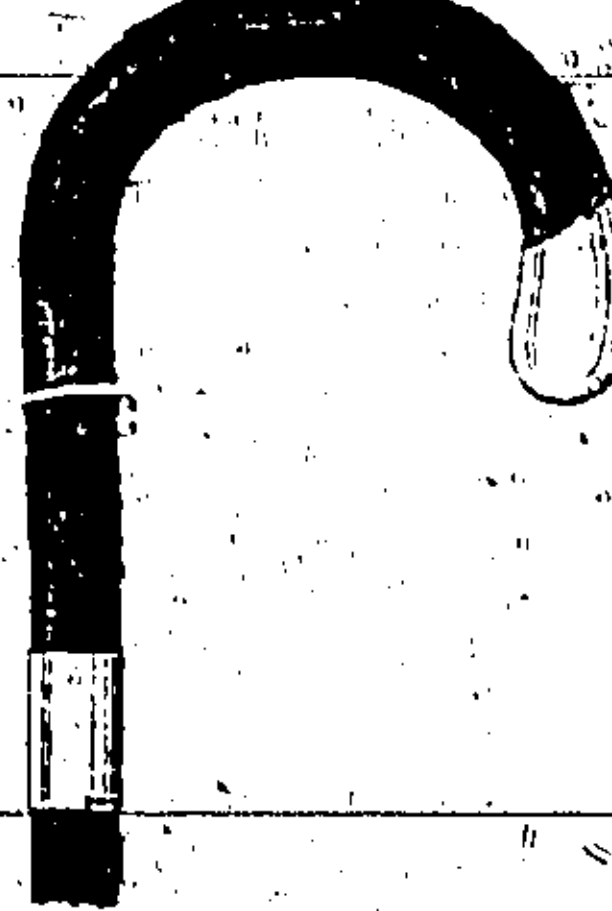
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## NOTICE

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THE NEW COURSE at Fanning will be CLOSED to play from 8th June to 8th July.

## L. S. GREENHILL.

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, May 27th, 1920.

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## JOHN D. HUMPHREYS &amp; SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, May 19th, 1920.

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Hongkong, May 19th, 1920.

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FOR SEASON 1920/1921.

LISTS for intending Subscribers to the above are now posted at the Racecourse, THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB OFFICES and THE HONGKONG CLUB.

Should the number of Ponies Subscribed for reach a total of Thirty or more the stewards will adequately provide for the same in next year's programme. It is proposed to arrange that the Ponies arrive in Hongkong during the month of October.

In order to make the Racing as open as possible no subscriber shall be permitted to take a financial interest in more than two of these Ponies the cost of which will probably not exceed \$300 landed in Hongkong.

By Order, G. W. GEGG, Acting Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, May 24th, 1920.

## KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

AMOI, CHINA.

## SECRETARY.

THE KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF AMOI is prepared to receive applications for the position of SECRETARY.

The candidate must have a knowledge of Book-keeping and a knowledge of Police work would be a recommendation.

Applications are to be by letter addressed to the Chairman of the Council, from whom particulars of the conditions of service can be obtained, and should give full details of the applicant's qualification for the position.

Applicants should enclose copies of any references or testimonials they wish to submit for the consideration of the Council.

The appointment is to be made, and the duties undertaken, as immediately as possible.

By Order, H. J. MORSE, Chairman.

Kulangsu, Amoy, 28th April, 1920.

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## THE BRAIN WORKERS.

## "Men are seldom so innocently employed

when making money" was a conclusion arrived at by perhaps the greatest of modern philosophers. It is true that he lived half a century ago, but he lived in the United States, a country which has rightly or wrongly earned a reputation for placing dollar hunting as almost the foremost duty of life. At the present time it is a common complaint that the world is suffering from "proletarians"; that prices are soaring, not because of national laws of supply and demand, but because of cupidity on the part of a very limited number of selfish individuals. The public of Europe, generally speaking, think that many of the economic evils, from which that continent is suffering are due to the extravagance and incompetence of Governments. Employers and capitalists tell us that the roots of the mischief are the economic and political designs of the proletariat. The world is drifting towards a crisis the magnitude of which is unparalleled, as a study of the exchanges in Europe will reveal to any thoughtful student of international affairs. During the war there was evident a spirit which still exists, but in a much smaller proportion of the people of Europe. Then everyone gave so much time and thought to work that there was little opportunity to realise the immense increase of production, the remarkable co-operation of nation with nation, and class with class. If these things had not happened the defeat of the Allies would have been inevitable. Everyone did all that was humanly possible for victory, or received the contempt that was due to slackness. In these days there is still the same need for strenuous exertion. The problems to be solved may not appear as obvious as those which arose out of German aggression, but they are equally a menace to modern civilisation.

It has been the belief of educated Anglo-Saxons of this generation, and probably of many previous generations, that the race has contributed a great deal of original and useful thought for the solution of world-problems. The system of our Empire is an example of which we may reasonably be proud. Our ideas, incorporated in our laws about freedom and equity, seem to us good, and in practice, have been successful. Our scientific pioneers have enormously increased production and extended our knowledge of the Universe. Our literature has been an inspiration, stimulating our finest instincts and noblest inspirations. To-day Great Britain has famous men. It would be easy to enumerate them; they lead the world in almost any branch of brain work. They will, we may still hope, lead the human race away from the perils which are so real. Amongst the original thinkers are H. G. Wells and Bernard Shaw, and possibly no two men have influenced modern thought as much as they have done. The latter recently gave an address to students of University College on "Openings for Brainwork". The burden of his oration was plain, despite the sardonic touches. The students were told that never was the call for devoted brainwork so urgent as now. Mr. Shaw, for all his dry humour, was deadly serious when he said that Europe is in ruins and no one knows what to do. Industry and politics alike are in disarray. The solutions to the tremendous problems before the world to-day must come, for all that the Bolsheviks may say to the contrary, from the brain-workers. It may be argued by captious critics that the Britons who reside in the Far East can have but little influence upon the great tasks which face the British Empire, for they are comparatively small numerically and are scattered over distances many hundreds of miles apart. That is, of course, a fallacy. Far Eastern affairs are looming large in industrial and political circles. Mr. J. O. P. Bland, in his *Times* articles, as recent cables tell us, has only been repeating what Professor Mendenhall Smith was saying and writing last year while on leave in England, that China offers the greatest potential market in the world. The one great thing that the British in China can do for the benefit of the Empire and for the benefit of the Chinese people themselves is that they can use every means at their disposal to persuade the Chinese to develop the natural resources of their own country and to extend communications. The exports from China of raw materials are giving practical and valuable assistance to Great Britain, and the imports to China are equally valuable, as part of the price paid for them goes to British workers, manual as well as brain-workers. In the past a great deal of useful voluntary work has been done by the British in the Far East in connection with Chambers of Commerce, Missions, and various patriotic and philanthropic efforts. No more useful work can be done to-day than that of increasing trade between Great Britain and China. The gospel of those who reflect to-day is that strenuous efforts must be made to avert a collapse of the civilisation for which so many of our brothers, only recently fought and died. East of Suez, it is said, the white man never does manual labour; he is employed to use his brain. That fact, of itself, assumes that all white men East of Suez are brain-workers. There is ample opportunity for them to think if only they will do so. Let them, at this crisis in the world's history, think how they can stimulate an increase of trade in China; for it is only by such practical methods that the chaos in Europe can be brought back to law and order. We are thousands of miles away, but we do realise that Great Britain must inevitably suffer if Europe slides back into barbarism. The instinct of self-preservation, as well as the inspiration of high ideals concerning our duty to our fellows, should spur us on to greater efforts.

Colombo papers report that the monsoon burst, on May 5th.

One case of enteric fever was reported in the Colony on Thursday.

The Police picked up a number of dead bodies yesterday morning from different parts of the Colony.

Dr. J. W. Bow, Canadian Trade Commissioner, came down to Hongkong by the R.M.S. *Empress of Asia*.

A Chinese woman accidentally fell from the second storey of a building in Arbuthnot Road and was picked up dead.

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## CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## AMRITSAR RIOTS.

## SEVERE CRITICISM OF GENERAL DYER'S CONDUCT.

SIMLA, May 25th.

The report of the Hunter Committee on the Punjab disturbances consists of a majority report signed by the English members and a minority report signed by the Indian members. Except the Jallianwala Bagh and minor incidents, both the English and the Indian members generally agree in justifying the police and military firing. They also agree in pronouncing unfavourably on General Dyer's handling of the Jallianwala Bagh meeting and certain martial law orders, and exonerate the Indian Government from all blame. They differ regarding the nature of the disorders and as to the wisdom of proclaiming martial law.

The English members emphatically state that open rebellion is the only suitable term to describe the motives of the rioters. (1) The Indian members object to the term as implying the intention to turn out the British Government which was not the intention of the rioters.

The English members consider that martial law was justified and describe the Amritsar outbreak as anti-Government at every stage. They criticise General Dyer's conduct at Jallianwala Bagh on two grounds: Firstly, that he ordered soldiers to fire without warning the rioters; Secondly, that he continued firing too long.

The Indian members stigmatised General Dyer's conduct as inhuman and un-British.

The report is supplemented by a dispatch of the Indian Government which considers that General Dyer showed a misconception of his duty which resulted in unnecessary loss of life. This judgment has been communicated to the Commander-in-Chief with the request that he may take appropriate action. The Government accepts the view that the administration of martial law was marred by the misuse of power and that the irresponsible acts were due to inexperience, and says that steps should be taken to prevent a repetition of such mistakes.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP'S OPINION.

LONDON, May 25th.

Archbishop Kenaly, of Simla, in a letter to the London newspapers, emphatically justifies the action of the military authorities in India, and declares that, if the present tendency to make a scapegoat of the white soldier succeeds, the military authorities in future would hesitate to act, and hesitation would have consequences which no white man cares to contemplate.

[EARLIER CABLES.]

## THE DAVIS CUP.

## CANADA WITHDRAWS FROM THE COMPETITION.

LONDON, May 25th.

Canada has withdrawn from the Davis Cup competition owing to her inability to secure players of the Davis Cup standard.

## U.S. POLITICS.

## MR. BAINBRIDGE COLBY'S LETTER

LONDON, May 25th.

The Times' correspondent at New York says that Mr. Bainbridge Colby's letter of May 23rd was merely an election manoeuvre. Both parties are angling for the Irish vote.

## MEXICO.

## GENERAL HUERTA PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, May 25th.

A telegram from Mexico City says that Congress has elected General Huerta interim President by 224 votes against 28 for General Gonzalez.

## FRANCE'S FOOD PROBLEM. STATE TO PURCHASE YEAR'S CORN CROP.

PARIS, May 25th.

The Council of Ministers approved the draft Corn Bill on May 23rd. It provides for the State purchase of the whole of this year's French crop, also all imported corn. Parliament is empowered to extend the arrangement from year to year.

## LATEST CABLES.

## SPA CONFERENCE.

## BRITISH EMPIRE DELEGATION.

LONDON, May 25th.

Reuter learns that it has been decided to revive the British Empire Delegation to the Spa Conference. Four Dominions have been requested to nominate representatives. Great importance is attached to keeping the various parts of the Empire in close touch with the Conference.

It is understood that Sir George Perley represents Canada, the Hon. W. Watt, Australia, and Colonel the Hon. Sir James Allen, New Zealand, or Lord Milner if Sir James Allen does not arrive in time. The South African representative has not yet been nominated.

## CHARGE AGAINST GERMAN DELEGATE.

PARIS, May 25th.

M. Millerand has demanded the recall of Herr Xylander, the chief German delegate to the Sarre Delimitation Commission, on the ground of obstruction.

[EARLIER CABLES.]

## ALLIES SUGGEST POSTPONEMENT.

LONDON, May 25th.

An Allied Note has been presented to the German Government suggesting the postponement of the Spa Conference to June 21st in view of the German elections. It emphasises the undesirability of the Conference being distracted or delayed by external preoccupations if it is held at an earlier date.

## NON-FERROUS MINING.

## SOME IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

LONDON, May 25th.

The report of the committee on the condition and possibilities of non-ferrous mining in the United Kingdom, on which Sir Lionel Phillips served prior to his visit to South Africa in October 1919, recommends the centralisation in one organisation of the departmental duties relating to non-ferrous mining, and urges organisation immediately to undertake geological and statistical work. It also recommends the adoption of the 1914 Commission's proposals, relative to the health and safety of workers in mines and the compulsory deposit with the Department of Mines of surface and underground plans of all mines, on the lines of the South African practice. In this connection Sir Lionel Phillips and Major Trevor gave most valuable evidence. It further suggests that the above-mentioned organisation undertake certain functions which in the Dominions are regarded as falling within the scope of the Government, although never so regarded in the United Kingdom. For instance, advice regarding the development and also improvement of existing methods. A most important recommendation is that the Government should take powers analogous to those in the Dominions to extend financial assistance to mines to enable them to tide over difficulties and to undertake approved exploration and development.

## GERMANY.

## NO IMPROVEMENT IN INTERNAL CONDITIONS.

LONDON, May 25th.

A feature of foreign exchange is the recovery of the German mark, which now stands at 125 for £1 against 230 at the beginning of May. This is attributed to the expectation by Germany of obtaining an external loan or some rearrangement affecting her indemnity.

There are no indications of an improvement in the internal conditions of Germany.

## LOCOMOTIVES DELIVERED TO THE ALLIES.

BERLIN, May 25th.

The Ministry of Transport announces that the delivery of 5,000 locomotives to the Entente in accordance with the Peace Treaty has been completed.

## OBITUARY.

## SIR ALEXANDER TULLOCH.

LONDON, May 25th.

The death is announced of Sir Alexander Tulloch.

## LATEST CABLES.

## UNREST IN IRELAND.

## ANOTHER BUDGET OF OUTRAGES.

LONDON, May 25th.

An official report from Ireland contains a list of a hundred fresh outrages, including the destruction of police barracks, raids on dwellings and cattle drives. The police have informed the North Dublin Council that they are unable to protect polling stations in the forthcoming elections.

[EARLIER CABLES.]

## A DEPUTATION'S INTERESTING VIEWS.

LONDON, May 24th.

A deputation of responsible persons interested in the settlement of the Irish problem interviewed the Acting Chief Secretary, Mr. Walter Long, in the House of Commons.

It expressed its belief in the Government's good intentions, but asked for generous amendments to the Home Rule Bill, whereby fundamental unity could be more clearly asserted.

It expressed the opinion that the Irish Parliament should include bicameral legislatures for both divisions of Ireland, of which the upper houses of each would constitute a Council of Ireland invested with wider unreserved powers than at present provided.

It suggested that the amount of the Irish contribution to the Imperial Exchequer be left to the Irish legislatures as in the Dominions.

It suggested other alterations, whereby the status of Ireland would more closely resemble that of the Dominions.

Finally, the deputation said that Great Britain and Ireland should henceforth be designated the "United Kingdoms."

## GOVERNMENT'S TASK MORE DIFFICULT.

Mr. Long, replying, showed that the Government's task had been rendered more difficult through the lack of criticism, owing to the fact that they abstaining Nationalists absented themselves from the Commons and the Labourites withdrew from the discussion.

Referring to the increase of crime in Ireland, he said that Englishmen were liable to regard the concessions to Irish opinion as yielding to the forces of outrage. He undertook to submit the deputation's proposals to the Cabinet.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, May 25th.

Northamptonshire beat Leicester by seven wickets.

Yorkshire beat Lancashire by 22 runs. In Lancashire's second innings, E. Robinson took nine wickets for 36 runs.

Gloucester beat Somerset by one wicket.

Essex beat Worcester by an innings and 51 runs. Essex scored 501, J. W. H. T. Douglas getting 128.

Kent beat Hampshire by eight wickets. Kent, in the first innings, scored 285 runs, F. E. Woolley getting 158.

Surrey beat Nottingham by ten wickets. Nottingham, in the second innings, scored 190 runs. P. G. H. Fender took eight wickets for 68 runs.

## THE AMERICAN ARMY.

## APPROPRIATION BILL OF \$418,000,000.

WASHINGTON, May 25th.

The Senate has passed the Army Appropriation Bill, providing for the expenditure of \$418,000,000 for military purposes. The Bill now goes to a conference of both Houses.

## THE ARMENIAN MANDATE.

## AMERICA NOT LIKELY TO ACCEPT.

WASHINGTON, May 25th.

President Wilson's Armenia message has been referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee of both Houses. The Republican leaders predict that the message will not return to the Senate, whose Committee, it is stated, unanimously oppose the acceptance of the mandate.

## SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES.

## PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS.

WASHINGTON, May 25th.

Sir Auckland Geddes, the new British Ambassador, presents his credentials to President Wilson on May 25th, thereby re-establishing, after many months, the personal relations of the British representative and White House.

## LATEST CABLES.

## POLAND'S WAR.

## BOLSHEVİK BREAK-DOWN.

LONDON, May 25th.

A Polish official statement says north of the Dvina and Upper Beresina the situation is stationary. The Bolshevik offensive appears to have broken down definitely. The report of the Bolshevik recapture of Kieff is completely false.

[EARLIER CABLES.]

## AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

## CONVENED BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, May 25th.

It is announced that an International Conference, convened by the League of Nations, will meet before the end of the year to elaborate a measure guaranteeing freedom of communications and transport between individual members of the League as envisaged.

The Conference will establish a permanent organisation of international communications for the co-ordination of efforts of individual countries, which organisation is essential for the re-establishment of commercial exchanges and the economic restoration of the world.

## IMPERIAL WAR Famine FUND.

## SHORTLY TO BE LAUNCHED.

The King has consented to become the patron of the Imperial War Famine Fund. The Committee includes the Premier, Lord Bickenhead, and the leaders of the political parties, the Churches, the Army and Navy and the British Red Cross. The fund is intended to co-ordinate and concentrate British effort for the relief of "one of the most terrible tragedies in history."

## THE PRINCE OF WALES.

## GREAT RECEPTION AT MELBOURNE.

MELBOURNE, May 25th.

The Prince of Wales arrived this afternoon.

The arrival was delayed by a fog, necessitating his transshipment from H.M.S. *Rembow* to the Australian destroyer *Anzac*. As the *Anzac*, flying the Royal Standard and escorted by four other destroyers, arrived in the harbour, the fog lifted.

The Prince was accorded a great reception from the cheering crowds and holiday-makers in the bay.

## WORLD'S SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

## PREPARATIONS IN TOKYO.

While the architect is completing his revision of the plans for the temporary auditorium to be erected in front of and to the north of the Tokyo Station for the coming World's Sunday School Convention, the building being designed to seat 3,000 people in its main hall, the programme for the two-week session is also undergoing almost final revision, says the *Japan Times*. The programme, drafters and the architect are working together, and the former have just called upon the latter to supply a stage to hold a mass chorus of 500.

According to the plans of Prof. H. Augustine Smith, who is in charge of the musical sections of the programme, there will be a trained chorus of 1,000 voices, 500 from among the visitors and the same number from Japan.

The local committee is resting easy now on the problem of housing the delegates, the Patrons' Association having given assurance that all who cannot be accommodated in the hotels and the homes of the foreign residents will be taken care of in Japanese homes. In this connection, by way of publicity for the convention in America, Mrs. Frank A. Vandellip, who was recently the guest of Baron Kubusawa, will write for American publication on her experiences in being entertained in a Japanese home. This article is certain to have a very wide circulation.

The work of raising funds to meet needs not included in the budget is under way, the idea being to raise Yen 10,000 in Tokyo and a like amount elsewhere in Japan. As a starter, the Fujimicho Presbyterian Church, that of the Rev. Mr. Uemura, has pledged itself to contribute Yen 1,000.

It is reported from Lima, Peru, that an expert French Military Mission has been appointed to supervise the General Staff of the Peruvian Army.

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[EARLIER CABLE



## Economy.

Owing to the quality and concentration of its ingredients, **LEA & FERRINS' SAUCE** is very economical in use.

A few drops only are necessary to give a delicious and appetizing flavour to the plainest dish.

A far larger quantity of a cheaper sauce fails to give the same satisfaction.



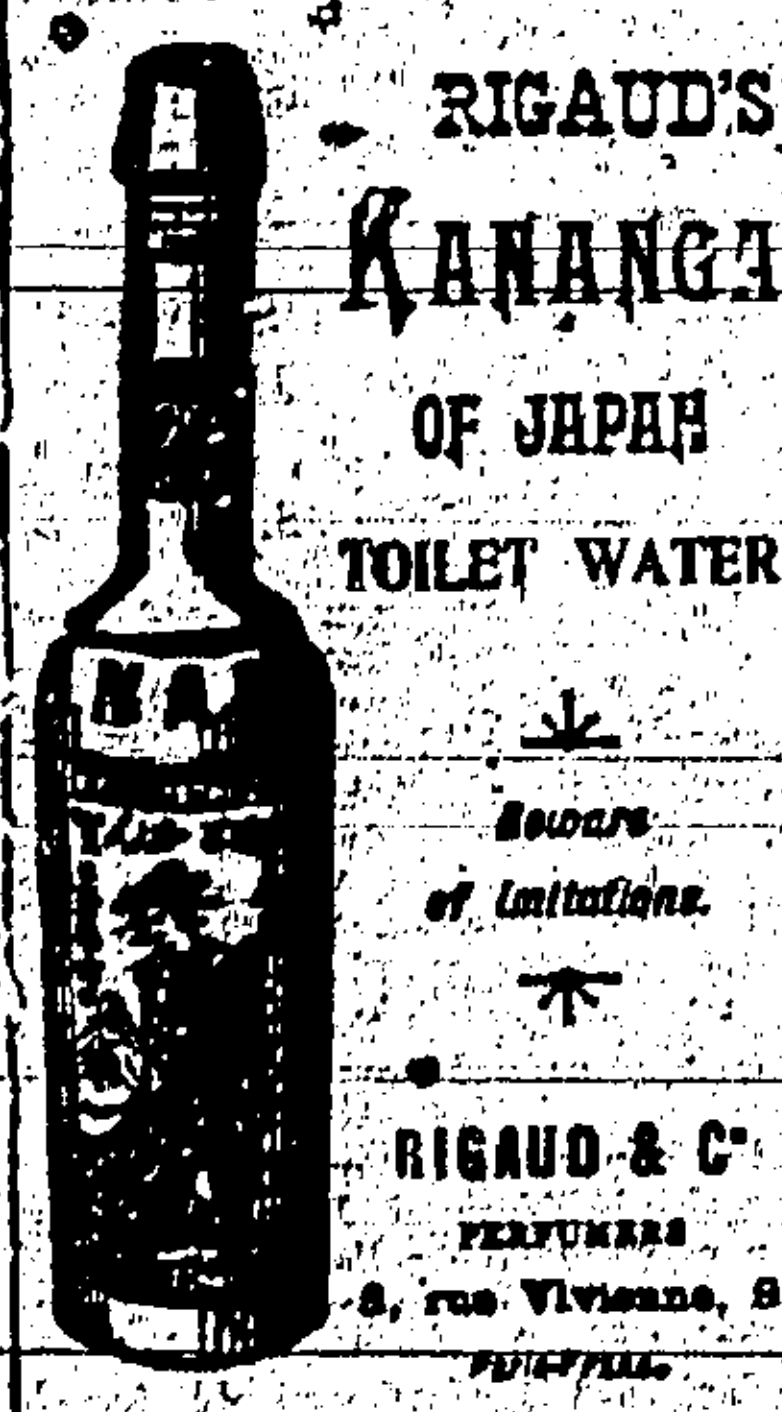
Observe the signature  
Thus:—  
*Lea & Ferrins*  
in white, across the red label  
on every bottle.

ASAHI BEER

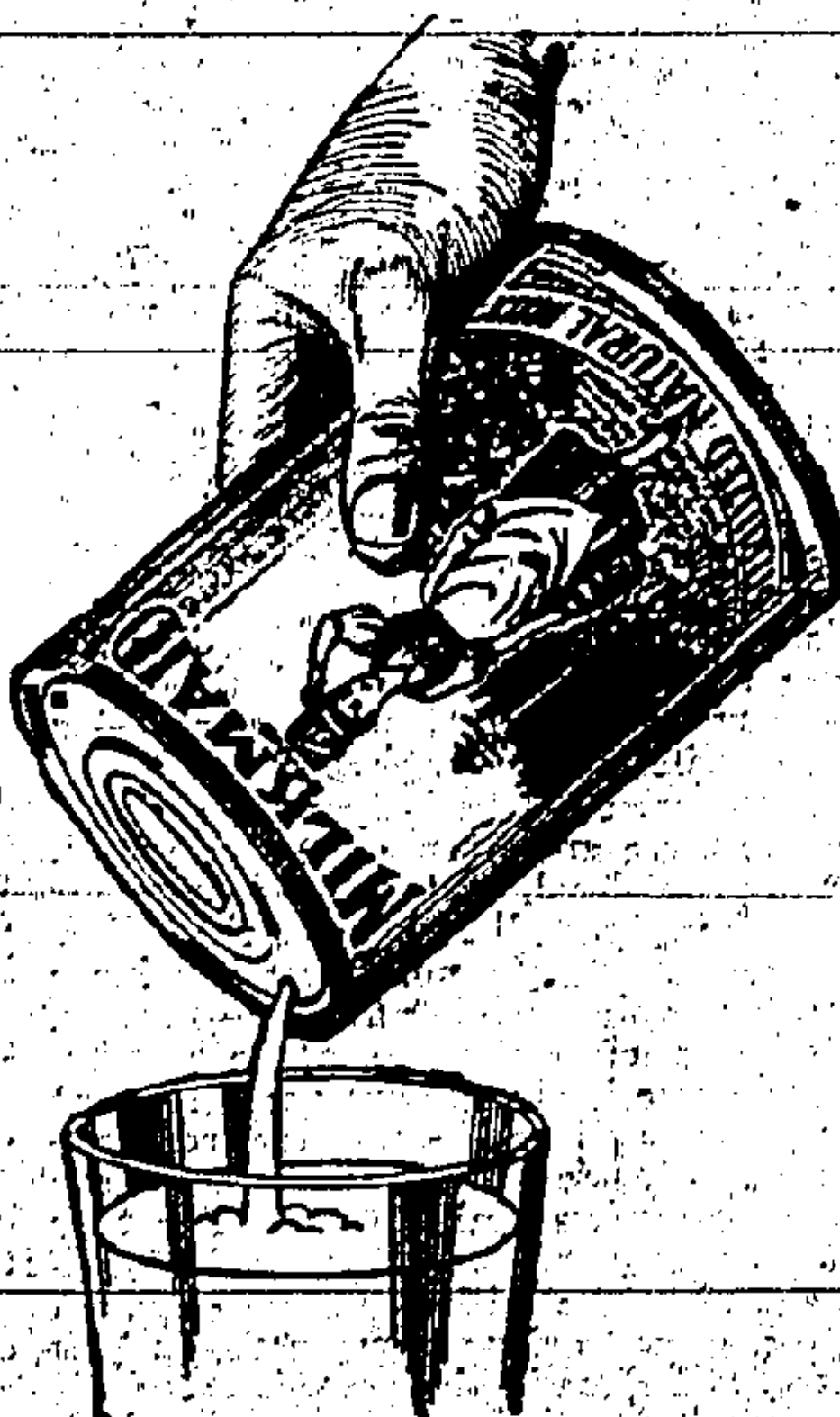


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**SANTAL**  
**CAPSULES**  
PHYSICIAN RECOMMEND THEM.  
Made in London.



**MILKMAID**  
**STERILIZED**  
**NATURAL**  
**MILK** (COL.URED LABEL)  
**IT POURS**  
**OUT OF THE TIN LIKE**  
**BEST**  
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**PACKED BY NESTLE'S**  
**IN TWO SIZES**  
**3/4 pint 1 1/2 pint**  
**SOLD EVERYWHERE.**

**LONDON BUYING AGENTS.**  
We offer you our services as buying agents for British or Continental goods. Established in 1844, but thoroughly up-to-date, our success is attained by making our customers' interests our first aim. Five expert buyers, with capable staffs, manage our different departments, buying, with greatest care, every class of goods, giving our customers all the advantages of wide experience and ensuring their requirements being rightly supplied at lowest prices and best discounts.  
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**20,000 DOCTORS**  
are recommending  
**PLASMON**  
ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

Because  
"It yields a delicious beverage Ten Times More  
Nutritious than ordinary Cocoa."—Vida Lancet.

### The New World

We have had several new worlds. The Jews call this year 5880; Christians, with a newer world, call it 1920; the Mohammedans, dating from Mohammed's flight, say it is 1307; and in England, the Lloyd Georgeites consider the new world really began on January 10th, when the Peace Treaty was ratified, so with them this should be the year One!

But the question still remains, is it really a new world, or the same old world, with the same trials and difficulties, the same good patches and bad, the same hopes—not always fully realised. Human nature—whether in peaceful South Africa or turbulent Mexico—is alike in this: it is always hopeful. The poor hope for better times, the unfortunate for better luck, and the sick and suffering for better health. It is not enough, however, to hope without endeavouring, at the same time, to achieve our object.

The men and women who can't eat without distressing pains to follow, the constant sufferers from flatulence, acidity, headaches, biliousness and constipation, cannot even hope for better health unless they take reasonable steps to rid themselves of their digestive troubles. A short course of the well-tried and widely recommended remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup, will do them more good than all the mere hopes in which they may indulge.

Mother Seigel's Syrup has made it seem like a new and happier world to untold thousands of former sufferers throughout the British Empire. It has sufferers who will hope after many remedies had been tried in vain—that there was just one remedy which could restore their health and maintain it. Mother Seigel's Syrup has not disappointed the many thousands of people who use it and praise it daily.

For fifty years, in hot weather and cold, in busy towns and little households far from the reach of medical aid, Mother Seigel's Syrup has proved its value in disorders. As a stomach and liver tonic, its record is unapproached. If you have lost your appetite and relish for food, if your head is dull and heavy, your tongue furred, your bowels constipated, and you have no energy, no interest or ambition; if you can't eat without pain to follow, or without being bilious, your digestive organs are out of order. They have lost their tone and strength. Mother Seigel's Syrup will speedily put them right. It contains medicinal extracts of more than ten different roots, barks and leaves, which in combination possess in a remarkable degree the power of toning and strengthening the organs of digestion so that they can do their work easily, naturally and efficiently. In this way the Syrup banishes digestive disorders and helps to keep you well. Try it yourself and enter a new world of health and happiness.

**VETARZO**  
DR. LE GIER'S PILLS FOR THE  
CURE OF THE URINARY TRACT  
AND THE BLADDER  
PUBLISHED TO-DAY  
**HONGKONG WEEKLY**  
**PRESS**  
CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK  
LOCAL NEWS  
The Paper to read Home

### AGE AND GROWTH OF FISH. MEANING OF THE RINGS ON THE SCALES

Miss Rosal M. Lee (Mrs. T. L. Williams) Naturalist Inspector on the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, has written A Review of the Methods of Age and Growth Determination in Fishes by Means of Scales which is published by the Ministry as a Blue-book. The subject is one of wide scope and has received a great deal of attention in the past 10 years from workers of many nationalities. Many theories as to cause and effect have been put forward, but some of these have had to be demolished or modified as further investigations and experiments threw more and more light on a very intricate problem. The main theory is that each of the rings which are detected on the scale of many fishes is formed in the course of a year, and that their number gives the number of years the fish has lived. Other theories ascribe the rings to the influence of varying temperature, the amount of food taken, or to some other physiological factor. Norwegian investigations have given rise to the theories that the growth of the scale is proportional to the length of the fish, and therefore the length of its life can be calculated from the proportional width of winter rings on the scale. Later workers have attempted to show that this theory is only approximately correct. The absolute reliability of the age determination method and the growth determination method has created much controversy, due largely to the fact that experience has been derived from very different materials. Some species of fish give such undoubtedly good evidence as to the winter ring formation, either from the results of marking experiments or from observation of the growth of the scales throughout the year, or from both, that very little room for doubt is left as to the validity of the age determinations. On the other hand, difficulty is experienced in regard to certain species in the determination of the presence and position of certain year rings. It is known that secondary and incomplete rings, similar to the winter rings, can occur and may not be always be distinguished readily from the true winter rings. It is very difficult to determine the age of the oldest classes of fish in all species, owing to the closeness of the winter rings to each other or to actual cessation in growth of the scale. And while the scales of some species are more easy to read than those of others, it is also found that though the same species from one locality has defined winter rings in the scales, yet from another locality the scales of this species may be most difficult to read, through the differentiation into winter and summer growth not being clearly defined.

The general conclusions to which the evidence and the mathematical tests lead are:—(1) That the age determinations can be made with a considerable degree of accuracy from salmon and herring scales, and for the youngest age groups of certain other species such as haddock and cod, the amount of reliance which can be placed on the results depending to a certain extent on the locality from which the fish is taken; (2) That the growth determinations can be made within considerable degree of accuracy from the measurements of the scales combined with the length of the fish, using a modified form of the Norwegian method; (3) That the varying influence of food and temperature in the production of winter rings in scales is as yet indeterminate, although certain progress has been made in this investigation by experiments on plaice and flounders in tanks.

### EARL KITCHENER.

STRIKING TRIBUTE BY MR. CHURCHILL

Mr. Winston Churchill, in an article in the *Sunday Herald*, states.—The most extraordinary fact about Lord Kitchener was the amount of responsibility, work, and power thrust on him. He had to carry on the war during its most convulsive period, create a mighty army out of a population destitute of military training, and equip and supply it, though the available machinery was utterly inadequate. It was a tragic but magnificent spectacle to see that valiant

faithful giant advancing at the call of duty to grapple with problems utterly out of relation to the personal capacity of any human being. Scarcely less striking were the limitations with which this unparalleled task was undertaken.

Lord Kitchener was greater as a man than as a general. He had displayed his greatest qualities as an administrator, diplomat, and commander while ruling provinces and leading armies; small enough to be personally directed and controlled, but he had not made a scientific and professional study of war on the largest scale. He did not understand staff or organisation work connected with it as it is understood in great European armies.

The decisive and fatal dilemma of his war administration arose over the Dardanelles. Reason, also his profound insight and the current of events, drew him to the East. He appreciated better than any other Allied soldier the immense possibilities of success or failure in the East, but Marshal Joffre and General French were writing and telegraphing, appealing day after day for every man, run, and shell that could be found.

In the Don basin, says a Bolshevik wireless message, compulsory work in the mines has been established for all men from 18 to 45 years of age.

## TAKE CARE OF YOUR HAIR

ADOPT THE POPULAR AND BENEFICIAL "HARLENE HAIR-DRILL."

1,000,000 Complete HAIR-DRILL Outfits Free to Readers.

If you are worried about the condition of your hair, if it is weak, impoverished, falling out, or affected with scurf, dryness, or over-greasiness, do as millions of others (both men and women) have done and try "Harlene Hair-Drill"—the delightful toilet exercise and unfailing remedy for all hair-health defects.

A short course of Hair Drill will quickly convince you of the wonderful benefits to be derived from its daily practice, and the opportunity is freely offered to you in the unique Four-Fold Gift Outfit described below.

### HERE IS THE 4-FOLD GIFT.

1. A Bottle of "Harlene," the true liquid food and tonic for the hair.
2. A Packet of "Cremex" Shampoo Powder, which prepares the head for "Hair-Drill."
3. A Bottle of "Uzon" Brilliantine, which gives a final touch of beauty to the hair.
4. A copy of the new edition of the "Hair-Drill" Manual.

Write in the first place for one of the 1,000,000 "Harlene Hair-Drill" Outfits, and prove its efficacy for yourself free of personal expense. Send only 6 annas in stamps to cover cost of postage and packing.

### MILLIONS PRACTISE "HAIR-DRILL."

Millions of men and women now practise "Harlene Hair-Drill" daily. They have tested and proved that this unique preparation, "Harlene," and its agreeable method of application, "Hair-Drill," is the surest way to overcome all hair defects, and that it is also the easiest way to ensure the perfect growth of long, silky, beautiful hair in abundance, glossy and bright.

### "HARLENE" MAKES ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

In the course of a few days you will find every strand of your hair waking up to new vitality and new strength—you will find a

new sparkle and freshness revivifying the hair, and all the lost light and shade, as well as the delicate tints of the hair, which have been dulled down, will reawaken, and your hair will rapidly take on a new lease of life and beauty.

### "HARLENE" FOR MEN ALSO.

Men, too, find that "Harlene" prevents



All classes of Society are now regularly practising "Harlene Hair-Drill." Men in both our Army and Navy, abroad and at home, Nurses, Factory Workers—indeed, all classes are able to benefit the "top-of-the-head" at 20, 30, 40, or 60. Everyone is today invited to accept the free Gift Outfit made in this announcement. Simply send your name and address with the Coupon Form below and by return you will receive, without any charge or obligation, the complete "Harlene Hair-Drill" Outfit fully described in this announcement.

Scalp Irritation, Dryness, and a tendency to Baldness. It is no exaggeration to say that millions of men and women in all walks of life practise the refreshing and beneficial "Hair-Drill" daily, and so preserve hair-health and beauty.

When you have enjoyed your hair-beauty experiment you can obtain further supplies of "Harlene" and "Cremex" Shampoo, Powders from all Bazaars and Drug Stores throughout India.

Any or all of the preparations will be sent on receipt of 6 annas extra for postage direct from Edwards' Harlene, Limited, 20, 22, 24 and 26, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.1, England. Carriage extra on foreign orders. Cheques and P.O.s should be crossed.

## FREE GIFT COUPON

Post to Edwards' Harlene, Ltd., 20, 22, 24 and 26, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.1, England.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me, your free "Harlene" Fourfold Hair-growing Outfit as described above. I enclose 6 annas in stamps for postage to any part of the world. (Foreign stamps accepted.)

### NOTE TO READER.

Write your full name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, pin this coupon to it, and post as directed above.

Hongkong Daily Press.

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"SLAVIC PRINCE"

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

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|------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| S.S. WEST HIXTON | June 15th | S.S. WEST HIXTON | June 17th |
| S.S. WEST MONTOP | July 10th | S.S. WEST MONTOP | July 12th |
| S.S. WEST HIXA   | Aug. 10th | S.S. WEST HIXA   | Aug. 12th |

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S.S. "WEST CADDOA" Saturday, May 29th, for San Francisco direct  
S.S. "JACOB" Saturday, May 29th for Calcutta via Saigon, Singapore and Penang.  
S.S. "WEST CONOB." Beginning of June, for Baltimore, via Suez and usual Ports of call.

### HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all points in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.  
For further information apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
Hotel Managers  
Cable Address: "PACIFIC MAIL"

Telephone 141.











**AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE**

For HAVANA &amp; NEW YORK via Panama Canal.

Subject to change without notice.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE  
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transhipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

**THE BANK LINE LTD.**  
Managing Agents.**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**

(RUFLEMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON &amp; HAMBURG ... "KATHLAMBA" ... Second half July.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

**THE BANK LINE LTD.**  
General Agents.**C. N. C.****CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

| For                           | Steamer    | To Sail              |
|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| HONGKONG & BANGKOK            | "KANCHOW"  | On 29th May, 10 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO           | "CHENAN"   | On 29th May, 4 P.M.  |
| HONGKONG & HAIKOW             | "KANGCHOW" | On 30th May, 9 A.M.  |
| SWATOW and SINGAPORE          | "KANGCHOW" | On 30th May, 11 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI                      | "KWANGSE"  | On 30th May, Noon.   |
| SWATOW and BANGKOK            | "CHUSAN"   | On 1st June, 11 A.M. |
| AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW        | "SHUYANG"  | On 1st June, 3 P.M.  |
| SHANGHAI                      | "HUNNING"  | On 3rd June, Noon.   |
| SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO           | "TEAN"     | On 6th June, 4 P.M.  |
| WHEATLAND, CHEFOO, & TIENTSIN | "HUICHOW"  | On 6th June, 3 P.M.  |

**SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS, and CARGO.**  
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yantai and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

**BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.**

For Freight or Passage apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**  
Agents.

Telephone 26

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.****HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

**REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers** having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

**SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW  
AND RETURN.**

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

|            |                          |                              |
|------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| "HAICHING" | ... Capt. A. H. Stewart  | TUESDAY, 1st June, at 2 P.M. |
| "HAILONG"  | ... Capt. J. S. Thomson  | FRIDAY, 4th June, at 2 P.M.  |
| "HAIHONG"  | ... Capt. W. O. Passmore | TUESDAY, 8th June, at 2 P.M. |

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,**  
General Manager.**NEW YORK DIRECT.**

Joint Service of the

**"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE**

(COHAN S.S. CO., LTD. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

**AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE**

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"DEUCALION" ... via Suez ... 5th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE** or **THE BANK LINE LTD.** HONGKONG.  
**REES & CO.** CANTON.**P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.****APCAR AND EASTERN &  
AUSTRALIAN LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

**MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES**

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEENSLAND

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &amp;c.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)**

|           | Tons  | From Hongkong (about) | Destination                 |
|-----------|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| "DELTA"   | 8,000 | 5th June              | Marshall, L'bon & Antwerp.  |
| "NELORE"  | 7,000 | 15th June             | Marshall, London & Antwerp. |
| "KARNALA" | 8,000 | 27th June             | Do.                         |
| "DEVANHA" | 8,100 | 17th July             | Do.                         |

**BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)**

|                 |       |                |                                |
|-----------------|-------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| "TAKADA"        | 7,000 | 30th May 12 M. | Singapore, Rangoon & Calcutta. |
| "ARRATON APCAR" | 4,600 | 3rd June       | Do.                            |

**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

|                           | Tons  | From Hongkong | Destination                                                        |
|---------------------------|-------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| "KIDDERPORE" (cargo only) | 5,200 | 2nd June      | For Melbourne, via Sandakan<br>Thursday Island, Sydney & Brisbane. |

**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN**

|           |       |           |                   |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-------------------|
| "KARNALA" | 8,000 | 3rd June  | Shanghai & Japan. |
| "DEVANHA" | 8,100 | 17th June | Shanghai & Japan. |
| "DILWARA" | 5,400 | 21st June | Shanghai Only.    |

**\* CALLS AT ANTWERP**

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. &amp; O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. &amp; O. tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans. Bills of Lading are issued for cargo. Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. Parcels Measuring not more than 24" x 12" x 1" will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. GODDARD &amp; DONOVAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.**

25, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

**BRITISH PACIFIC SERVICE**

operating the following U.K. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

|                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| "CROSSKEYS"         | ... About June 15th. |
| "ICONIUM"           | ... About June 22nd. |
| "WHEATLAND MONTANA" | ... About July 15th. |

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

|            |                      |
|------------|----------------------|
| "MONTAGUE" | ... About June 15th. |
| "WABAN"    | ... About June 23rd. |
| "ABERCOO"  | ... About July 10th. |

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overseas Consignees.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

**THE ADMIRAL LINE.**

Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478.

Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANSION.

**CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.**

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

**"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"**

15,000 tons, 10,000 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

**SAN FRANCISCO**

via SHANGHAI JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

|           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| "NANKING" | June 3rd.  |
| "CHINA"   | July 3rd.  |
| "NILE"    | June 19th. |

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. KITTLE, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.  
Telephone, Passenger Dept. 1931. Telephone, Freight Dept. and Agent 2161.**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.****SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

**FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.**

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

| Steamer      | Tons   | Leave Hongkong             |
|--------------|--------|----------------------------|
| SIBERIA MARU | 20,000 | June 15th. (from Yokohama) |
| SHINYO MARU  | 23,000 | June 17th.                 |
| PERSEA MARU  | 8,000  | July 5th.                  |
| KOREA MARU   | 20,000 | July 14th.                 |

\* Calling at Keelung.

**SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.**

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, ALLAO, ARICA

AND TQUIQUE

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

| Steamer    | Tons   | Leave Hongkong |
|------------|--------|----------------|
| KIYO MARU  | 17,200 | July 15th.     |
| ANYO MARU  | 18,500 | Sept. 9th.     |
| SEIYO MARU | 14,000 | Nov. 9th.      |

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

**FREIGHT SERVICE.**

Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco, Balboa and The Panama Canal.

Steamer Leaves Hongkong

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—  
Telephone 2374 and 2375. Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building.**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER &amp; DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATES.

SHANGHAI KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA "AMAZONE" 10,000 On or about

SHANGHAI (Only) "CORDILLERE" 10,000 On or about 2nd June.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ, "PORTHOS" 12,000 On or about 22nd June.

PORT SAID (For PORT)

SAID, HAVRE AN, "LIEUTENANT DE LA TOUR" On or about 9th June.

TWERP and LONDON

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc.,

Telephone 740.

**O. S. K.****OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

**LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG**

—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAYE MARU" (Call Marseille) ... Wednesday, 19th June.

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Middle of July.

**BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN**

SINGAPORE

"PANAMA MARU" ... Saturday, 29th May

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Sunday, 4th June.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDUS MARU" ... Wednesday, 2nd June.

"GANGES MARU" ... Tuesday, 15th June.

**SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service**

"UNNAN MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st June.

**SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Island.**

"MITSUKI MARU" ... Friday, 14th June.

**VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA**

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and Fast Mail Lines.

"CHICAGO MARU" (call at Manila) ... Tuesday, 8th June.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Tuesday, 29th June.

**NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.**

"AMAZON MARU" ... Saturday, 28th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojil, Kobe, Yokohama &amp; Yokohama

"MADRAS MARU" (call Kobe &amp; Yokohama) ... Saturday, 29th May.

**KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.**

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 30th May.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOI.

"HARU MARU" ... Thursday, 2nd June.

"SHIBEN MARU" ... Monday, 14th June.

For Takao (direct)

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 &amp; 745.

**AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lv. Hongkong for Australia

"CHANGSHA" 17th June 22nd June

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares: Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand &amp; Transvaal Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE agents.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE

## INWARD MAILS

| From                               | Per          | Date     |
|------------------------------------|--------------|----------|
| JAPAN, U.S.A., CANADA and SHANGHAI | Takada       | 29th May |
| SHANGHAI                           | Monteagle    | 30th May |
| SHANGHAI                           | Swain        | 31st May |
| BOMBAY                             | Kama Maru    | 2nd June |
| SHANGHAI                           | Chienai Maru | 4th June |
| BOMBAY                             | Awa Maru     | 4th June |
| BOMBAY                             | Heine Maru   | 6th June |
| BOMBAY                             | Meichi Maru  | 6th June |

## OUTWARD MAILS

| For                                                | Per         | Date                       |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Mothow and Bangkok                                 | Kanchow     | Saturday, 29th, 9.00 A.M.  |
| Formosa via Keelung                                | Kanjo Maru  | Saturday, 29th, 9.00 A.M.  |
| Shanghai, N. C., Japan via Kobe, and San Francisco | Luna Maru   | Saturday, 29th, 9.00 A.M.  |
| Japan via Kobe                                     | Madras Maru | Saturday, 29th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Batavia                                            | Jacob       | Saturday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.  |
| Shanghai and North China                           | Chenai      | Saturday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.  |
| Straits, Bangkok, Mauritius, Durban, and Cape Town | Panama Maru | Saturday, 29th, 4.00 P.M.  |
| Straits and Bangkok                                | Haitan      | Saturday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.  |
| Wahaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin                      | Chowghing   | Saturday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.  |
| Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong                        | Zaijong     | Saturday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.  |
| Honolulu and San Francisco                         | West Cuddon | Saturday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.  |

## COMMERCIAL

## OPENING QUOTATIONS

May 29th.

On London.—  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 4/3  
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight ..... 4/3  
Bank Bills, at 3 months sight ..... 4/3  
Credits, at 4 months sight ..... 4/3  
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight ..... 4/3

On Paris.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1180  
Credits, 4 months sight ..... 1180

On New York.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 81  
Credits, at 60 days sight ..... 81

On Hongkong.—  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 200  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 200

On Calcutta.—  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 200  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 200

On Shanghai.—  
Bank Bills, at sight ..... 200  
Private, 30 days sight ..... 200  
On Yokohama—On demand ..... 158  
On Manila—On demand—Pesos ..... 157  
On Batavia—On demand ..... 152  
On Hongkong—On demand ..... 213  
On Saigon—On demand ..... 200  
On Bangkok—On demand ..... 50  
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying rate ..... \$ 4.65 n.  
Gold LEAP 100 fine, per oz ..... \$32.00  
BAR SILVER per oz ..... \$24.00

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,  
of the  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.  
A Comprehensive and Complete Record  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
Is given in the  
**HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS**

with which is incorporated  
THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT  
Subscription, paid in advance,  
\$12 per annum. Postage  
The World.

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 34 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
N. J. STARR,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, November 2nd, 1919.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED  
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 80,000,000  
Capital (Paid-up) Yen 37,500,000  
Reserve Funds Yen 7,080,000

HEAD OFFICE:  
TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:  
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.  
FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karsinko, Keelung, Mokuang, Nanto, Pinnas, Shichiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aka.  
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.  
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BRANCH:  
LONDON, COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND PAER'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America and other parts of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

## SEIZO KONDOH, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,  
3, Des Voeux Road, Central,  
Hongkong, November 1st, 1919.

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ..... £1,500,000  
Subscribed ..... £1,500,000  
Paid-up ..... £1,500,000  
Reserve Fund & Res. .... £48,000

Bankers:  
The Bank of England,  
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.  
Branches:  
Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Howrah, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Karachi, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Ranchi, Feroz, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH:  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON,  
Acting Manager.  
7, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, April 20th, 1920.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE  
(FRENCH BANK).

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... F. 250,000,000  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... F. 150,000,000  
PAID UP ..... F. 75,000,000

SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Chairman of the Board of Directors: André Berthelot.  
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:  
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:  
Lyon, Hongkong, Yunnanfu, Marseilles, Hanoi, Vladivostok, Peking, Singapore, Foochow, Shanghai, Canton, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama, Hankow, Haiphong, Moukden, New York, London, Antwerp.

BANKERS:  
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour l'Avance-ment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.  
In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.  
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Special facilities for French exchange.  
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.  
Hongkong, April 28th, 1920.

## THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital ..... \$2,000,000.00  
Reserve Fund ..... 200,000.00

Directors:  
Mr. Pong Wai Tung, Chairman.  
Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kar Ying Po, Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong, Mr. Fung Ping Shun, Mr. Wong Yun Tung, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shuk, Mr. Ng Chang Luk.  
Chief Manager: Kar Tong Po, Esq.  
Asst. Manager: I. Tse Fong, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.  
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:  
For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, February 1st, 1920.

THE BANK OF CHINA  
行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ..... \$60,000,000.00  
Paid-up Capital ..... 12,379,800.00  
Reserve Funds ..... 2,197,400.00

## HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.  
New York Bankers: Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.  
Every description of Banking Business transacted.  
Loans granted on approved securities.  
Special facilities for Home Exchange.  
Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:  
For 3 months ..... 5% per annum.  
For 6 months ..... 4% per annum.  
For 12 months ..... 5% per annum.  
TSUYEE FEL, Manager.  
Hongkong, February 8th, 1920.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA  
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1824.  
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ..... £2,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... £2,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.  
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

L. CHOCKATT, Manager.  
Hongkong, March 27th, 1920.

## THE INDUSTRIAL &amp; COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—4, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Banking Branch:—Faneuil Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.  
CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at Rates 2%, 4%, 5%, respectively.  
Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.  
J. URBANO LY, Manager.  
Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... \$1,500,000  
Sterling ..... \$12,000,000  
Silver ..... \$15,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:  
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARK—Chairman.  
A. H. COMPTON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.  
G. M. DODD, Esq., Hon. Mr. J. Johnston, G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq., A. O. LANG, Esq., G. S. GUBBAY, Esq., W. L. PATTERSON, Esq., Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK, J. A. PLAMMER, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

Acting Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BRANCHES:  
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARK'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.  
N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, May 18th, 1920.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE  
(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 16bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

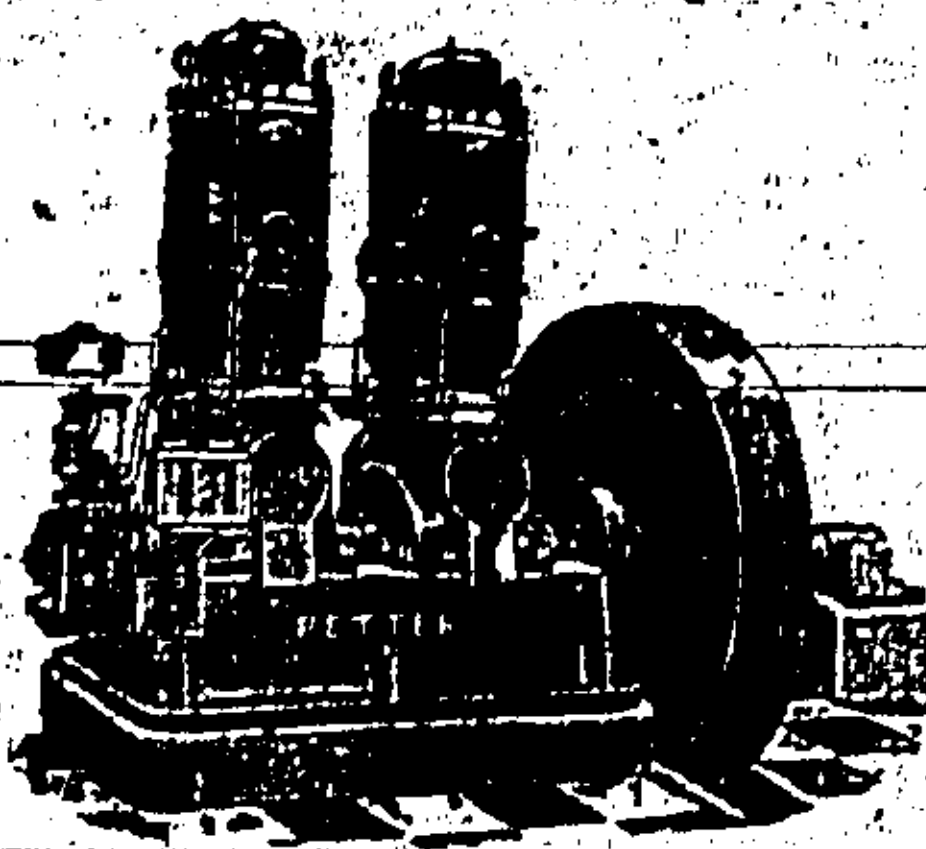
Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000  
Reserves ..... 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:  
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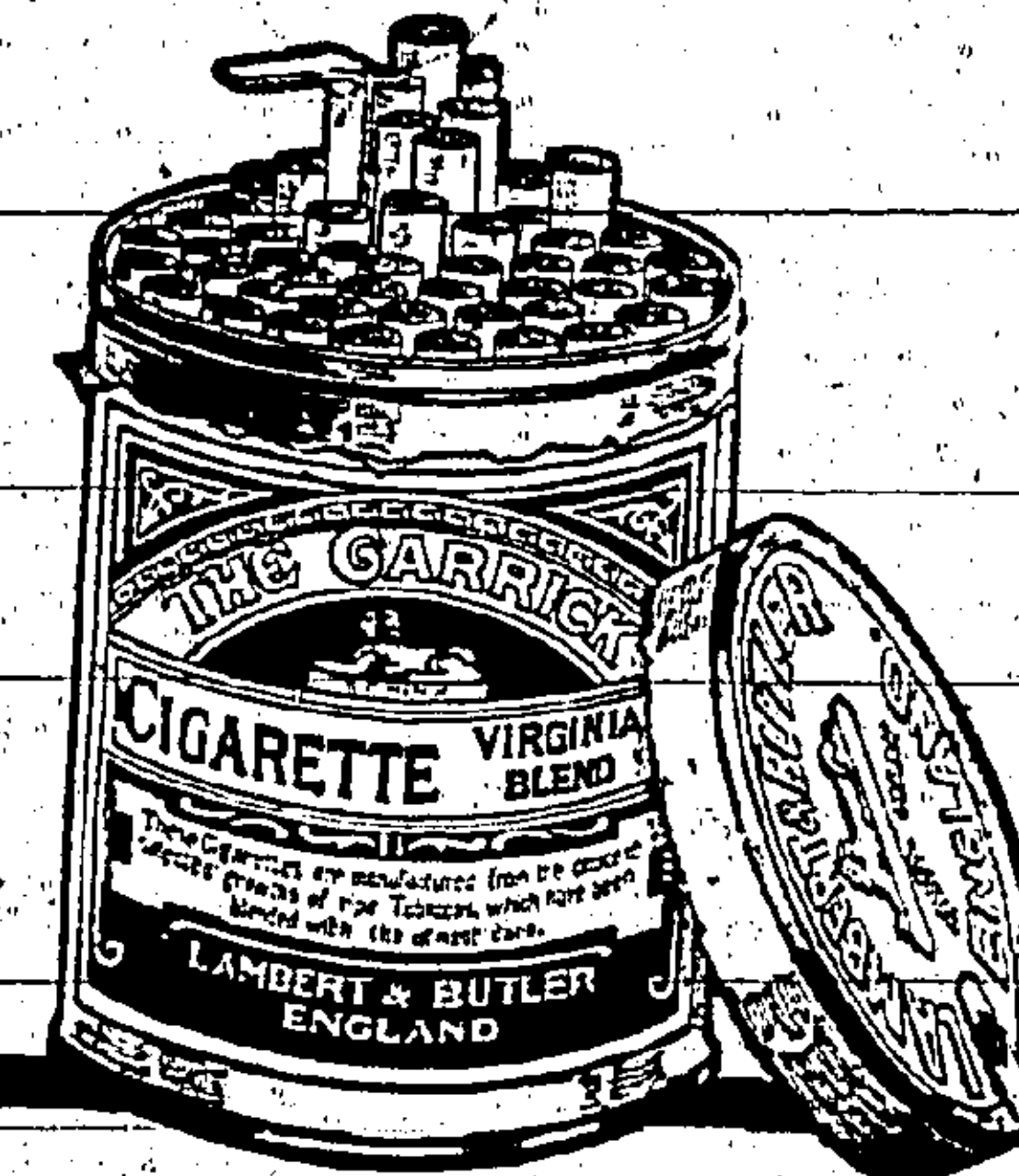
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